

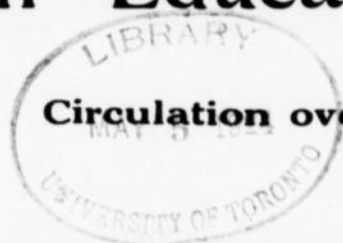
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

April 30, 1924



SAVING STEPS IN SEED-TIME

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces



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# The Wheat Pool Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Alberta; Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Manitoba.

## Saskatchewan

REGINA, April 24.—Contracts covering 5,000,000 acres, signed, sealed and delivered, is the expectation for the week-end at the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool office, judging from the mail piled up for allocation at the time of writing. Not a contract has been recorded for a whole week, the energies for the whole staff having been directed to listing the 40,000 combined contracts and waivers into individual township records, but the mail on hand is good for at least 200,000 acres, which, if not over estimated, will bring the total acreage on hand to 4,900,000, including 2,000,000 acres in new contracts.

The "sign your waiver" campaign is making good progress. There are still nearly 1,500,000 acres covered by original contracts for which waivers have not yet been obtained. An educational campaign is being broadcasted by radio, country newspaper and circular, to impress on the contract-signer the necessity of obtaining a waiver validating clause one of the contract, either from his local canvasser or the central office at Regina for signature, if he wishes to remain a member of the wheat pool.

During seeding, when the individual canvassers will be somewhat abated, waivers will be sent to as many of the original signers as possible in order to give everyone an opportunity to link up afresh with the pool.

The township record is now complete. As a record it is unique. With its assistance an organization can be built up for the final clean-up drive after seeding that will be able to concentrate at the points where it can do most good, and a vast amount of waste effort will thus be eliminated.

## Objections Met

Canvassers are still meeting with occasional objection to Section 5 of the contract, which provides that the grower covenants to deliver at the time and place designated by the association. A few of the growers fail to realize that this is simply a protective clause that may be invoked in cases of emergency to protect them from the failure of weaker brethren to live up to the terms of the contract, and that it would be as much as the life of the association or the individual members of the board is worth, of directors, farmers themselves under contract to deliver, to put the clause into force save under most exceptional circumstances.

They do not see the significance of Clause 6, which provides that the association will take delivery at the growers' most convenient point of delivery, and, except for good cause, as soon as he is in a position to make delivery; this clause not only sets the keynote for a common-sense policy, but absolutely binds the association to it.

More restrictive clauses tying the grower to some organization over which he has no control are being signed without thought or objection every day when he takes out an insurance policy, executes a land or chattel mortgage, or an agreement for the purchase of an implement; whereas, the wheat pool contract, which ties him to an association composed of himself and his neighbors, and over which he has complete control, appears to have raised his suspicion, and is approached with the trembling caution of a fox entering a chicken run. It is a strange kink in human psychology, and it is a blessing that it is not more prevalent, else the farmers would never help themselves.

## Alberta

During the last week of the session of the Alberta legislature the charter of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited was amended to give authority to the provincial govern-

ment to loan not more than \$1,000,000 to the wheat pool for the purchase or construction of elevators. It is provided that before any money is advanced by the government for the purchase of elevators the pool itself must first have paid 15 per cent. of the purchase price before the government guarantee can become effective. In presenting this amendment to the legislature, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general, announced that at a meeting of the trustees on the day previous it had been decided to take steps to acquire elevators. It was estimated that more than 35,000,000 bushels of wheat would pass through the pool, and if one cent per bushel were set aside it would build up a reserve of \$350,000. The average cost of an elevator was stated to be \$14,000.

Another amendment to the charter of the pool implemented the government guarantee to the banks to provide a margin of 15 per cent. security for the advances made by the banks to the pool. The pool also authorizes the government to make a similar guarantee during 1924.

## Manitoba

The Manitoba Wheat Pool Committee up to April 25, report contracts from 7,200 farmers in the province, being an increase of over 1,000 since the certificates were sent out on the 12th. There have been only 40 withdrawals received since the notice was sent out. The total acreage now under contract in Manitoba is 690,000 and further contracts are steadily coming in.

## Immigration, Tariff, Subsidies

Roger K. Babson, the famous American statistician and business prospect forecaster, states that the American policy of limiting immigration leads directly to high tariff laws, and the net result of the two is to create a demand for subsidizing certain industries. The longer the restricted process continues the more groups there will be who will demand subsidies for their special industries. These remarks are made in reference to the McNary-Haugen bill which is now before Congress, and which proposes to regulate the price of wheat.

Mr. Babson also points out a plain economic truth when he states that the debt which England owes the United States can never finally be settled by payments of gold such as are now being made. The only way the accounts can be settled actually will be by the acceptance of British goods in a volume greater than that of American goods exported to England.

In discussing the relationship between American and European business, Mr. Babson recommends intelligent preparation for the competition of Europe and points out that the lower the cost of production becomes in the United States, the less will be felt the dumping of European goods upon the American market. The competition must come, it cannot be avoided, and he urges the American people not to put their heads in the sand and prate about high industrial efficiency.

Mr. Babson says that in order for the American manufacturers and business men to be ready for the readjustment there are several things they must do. First they must improve their efficiency, then they must cut down the cost of distribution and finally get into co-operation with their employees even to the extent of accepting wage reductions. He points out that the untakable trend of wages must be downward for some years to come, and that those who get started on this road first will have an advantage over others. This will not mean a lowering of living standards, if prices fall with wages. The standard of living can be raised by lowering prices just as well as by raising wages.



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN**  
Editor and Manager

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**J. T. HULL**  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

*Labor Party Upsets Plans of Conservatives by Moving Amendment to Budget*

By The Guide Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, April 25.—The official Conservative opposition numbering 52 members was badly outwitted during the past week by the unofficial Labor party, numbering two. The budget debate had progressed for a period of a week without any intimation on the part of the official opposition of any amendment to the government proposals. There was much clamor on the part of Conservative speakers against tariff reductions provided in the speech of Hon. J. A. Robb, but it was apparently decided that the nature of the amendment to be submitted should be left to a general caucus of the party to be held on Friday, but altogether unexpectedly, on Thursday, Mr. Woodsworth, of Centre Winnipeg, moved, seconded by Shaw, of Calgary, the following motion:

"Whereas, the condition of industries and the position of consumers in general is such as to demand relief; therefore be it resolved that the best interest of Canada would be served by an immediate and substantial reduction in the tariff on the necessities of life, including food-stuffs, clothing and building materials. And, further, that the loss of revenue, if any, which might result from such reductions in customs duties should be made good by

(a) Readjustment and extension of the Income Tax to bear more heavily upon unearned income.

(b) The institution of a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources;

(c) The institution of a graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

It is somewhat futile to impute party political motives to the Labor party, small, but serious as it is. Nevertheless the resolution moved by Mr. Woodsworth was regarded by many members on both sides of the House as having been actuated by a desire to emphasize the strength of the smallest party in the House.

Neither the government party nor the Progressive party, however, was much worried about the Woodsworth amendment. It was fully realized by the former that the official opposition could not vote for it, and that in consequence the fate of the government (which must stand by its own budget and reject amendments of this kind) was not at all involved. By the latter it was generally felt that no harm could come by reason of the reiteration of progressive principles as set forth in the amendment in question; the government has undertaken to carry out in part during the present session the principles in question, and upon the main topic will secure the almost unanimous support of the Progressive members. It would make little difference to the present status, even if the Progressives voted for the amendment at the outset.

### Technicalities of Debate

Mr. Woodsworth's amendment was moved just before the House rose for the dinner recess, but was not put to the members by deputy speaker, Gordon. When the House re-assembled, Mr. Speaker Lemieux, was in the chair, and the amendment was put by him in slightly different form. It transpires that on the speaker's advice,

Mr. Woodworth consented during the dinner recess in question to strike out the following words of the amendment: "And further that the loss of revenue if any which might result from such reductions in customs duties should be made good by."

The change was in accordance with the rule that no private member has the right to move for new or increased taxation, this being the prerogative of the government only.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, lost little time in challenging the amendment which threatened to preclude his party from declaring itself on the budget in clear-cut fashion. On Friday afternoon he rose to a point of order.

He declared that, in the first place the amendment was irregular, because, as set forth by the mover before the recess, it differed from the motion submitted by Mr. Speaker when the House reassembled. He further contended that proposals for the levying of new taxes could come only from a minister.

The point involved is a highly technical one. The amendment submitted by Mr. Woodworth is practically the same in form as that submitted last session by Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, which was not challenged and which went to a vote. Mr. Forke proposed taxation changes in his amendment just as Mr. Woodworth did in his, and the regularity of the amendment was not questioned. Mr. Speaker has, however, reserved his decision until the coming week.

The Woodworth amendment incorporates much of the former platform of The Canadian Council of Agriculture. Since the latter body went out of politics, however, concrete proposals have been replaced by the laying down of general principles and certain of the suggestions of Mr. Woodworth have for some time been abandoned. It is, in fact, a fairly well recognized axiom in these changing times that opposition parties should reject the concrete for the general.

The challenge of Mr. Meighen was followed immediately by a Conservative amendment moved by Doucet, recently elected Conservative member for Kent, N.B., as follows: "That the welfare of Canada requires a consistently maintained protective policy."

The generality of this illustrates the axiom above set forth. In the event of the Woodworth amendment being ruled out, the sub-amendment will be the basis of the first division. Should the Woodworth amendment be declared in order, the Doucet sub-amendment will be ruled out, because of the fact that there can be but one amendment to the budget. In the voting which will occur, the government may find itself in the unique position of securing full Conservative support on the first division, and full Progressive support on the division on the main motion.

Canadian flour has replaced the United States product in practically all the territory of the West Indies, where the Fordney tariff has affected trade, states G. R. Stevens, former Western Canadian newspaperman, who has lately been appointed Canada's trade commissioner to South Africa.

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## Grain Enquiry Commission

On April 22 the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission sat at Fort William to hear evidence on the charge of irregular practices at the government elevator at Port Arthur. One charge made by a witness several weeks ago was that grain of poor quality was secretly mixed with standard grade grain when being run into a vessel. In giving evidence, J. Glossop, superintendent of the government elevator at the present time, said that the charge of secrecy or irregularity was entirely unfounded. He explained that in cleaning grain at the government elevator a certain amount of good commercial wheat went out into the screenings, and when the screenings were re-cleaned some commercial wheat was reclaimed and put into a special bin. It was then carried out in a trickling stream and poured into the main stream in order to secure a uniform level of quality. This practice had been followed with the full consent of the inspectors without any secrecy whatever, and was the only method which Mr. Glossop knew of redistributing this grain in the proper manner, otherwise there would be a shortage of grain in the elevator. This practice had been followed for a number of years, and only suspended since the charge was made.

S. B. Woods, chief counsel for the Commission, announced that he did not intend to press the charges made by one of the helpers about taking "a shot for the house." He stated the facts made it inconceivable that attempts were made to steal grain by that method.

J. P. Kenny, secretary of the Fort William Sample Market and Produce Exchange, said that nothing had come of the sample market movement because buyers of grain could obtain wheat from the farmers for less money than they would have to pay if the grain were sold on sample. He claimed that no grain should be mixed after it had received a grade unless it was bought on the sample market. He stated there were American buyers who would welcome a sample market, and one British buyer had been much interested in the suggestion. There were originally 25 members of this sample market organization who had paid in \$2,500 in membership fees and dues. The money had been used up and the organization had no capital nor assets.

### Inspector Not Favorable

Fred Symes, government inspector in charge of terminals at the head of the lakes, did not recognize the propriety of the practice at the government elevator of trickling reclaimed grain into the standard grade grain being loaded into a vessel. He did not know it was being carried on, and in no way acquiesced in it according to a statement presented to the Commission on April 23, by W. A. Dowler, counsel for the board of grain commissioners. J. S. Cooper, deputy inspector of the government elevator for some years, stated he knew that reclaimed grain was disposed of but he did not know that any was trickled into standard grades, and would have stopped the flow otherwise had he seen it. He declared that nothing but grain coming up to the requirements of grade was shipped from the government elevator while he was there.

J. H. Irwin, manager of the Western Terminal Elevator private mixing house, was examined on the question of mixing grain. During the season 1922-23, his elevator shipped out 1,844,592 bushels more of One Northern wheat than had been received into it. Mr. Irwin explained that at his elevator the mixing done was in reality a scientific blending rather than promiscuous mixing of grains. Grain was frequently cleaned several times and thus the grades were improved. By taking out some of the thin and shrunken wheat they would improve the percentage of Red Fife content and thus increase the quantity of the higher grade. The great bulk of the wheat handled in their house was 1, 2 and 3 Northern. They shipped out more feed wheat than they took in. This explained why they shipped out more

high-grade wheat than they received. He said that their standard for grades was higher than that demanded by the government-grading system. Their chief purchaser was an English importing firm, and they had never had a shipment reduced in grade nor any dockage put on it. Grain shipped from their mixing house was quite equal to the standard of grain shipped from the public terminals.

### False Bottoms Charge Dropped

The charge of using false bottoms made against The United Grain Growers Limited, by an employee in 1921, was effectively disposed of before the enquiry board on Friday last. H. J. Symington, K.C., counsel for the United Grain Growers, appeared before the board and said the Grain Commission had been asked to investigate the matter but had not yet presented a report. The company itself, however, had made a very exhaustive report which Mr. Symington presented at length to the enquiry board. He said the evidence of the elevator foreman was to the effect that early in the summer of 1913 he was asked by the secretary of the Grain Growers Grain Company (as the company was then called), how he could conceal some grain, and he had suggested duplicate slides in the spouts leading from certain bins. The secretary had told him that he would be advised if the work was to be done. The foreman said that he was never advised to have the work done, but that as he expected to receive these instructions he ordered the millwright to do the work in order to be ready in case the instructions came. He had the slides made and had them tested, but as no instructions came to use them he and another employee took crowbars and broke out the duplicate slides and they were never used. The employee who helped the foreman take out the slides corroborated this statement. The secretary of the company referred to was discharged by the company before this matter was ever heard of and died several years ago.

### No Incentive for Company

Mr. Symington described the method of making the annual weigh-up and showed that no grain could have been concealed unless with the connivance of Dominion government employees. He also pointed out that in 1913 all the overages in the elevator belonged to the company as it was not until 1919 that the government took a part of the overages. Consequently, if any grain had been secreted in 1913 it would be the company's own grain for which there would be no incentive on the part of the company. A rumor had suggested that some of the employees were secreting the grain and shipping it out secretly for their own profit. Searching investigation had failed to verify this rumor.

After hearing the statement, Judge Turgeon, chairman, thought no useful object could be gained by the Commission further dealing with the false bottoms charge. If the false bottoms were put in with the intention of stealing wheat, and the wheat was the property of the company, it must have been somebody else trying to steal from the company. This being the case and as 11 years had gone by and the case had been referred to the Board of Grain Commissioners, he did not think his Commission should go into the matter further.

Mr. Symington, on behalf of the company, said he would have preferred that witnesses had been called and the matter gone into. However, the case was disposed of.

### Directors' Trial Postponed

The trial of the Home Bank directors on the charge of conspiracy, has been postponed until the fall assizes at Toronto, because of another appeal in the same case that goes to the privy council in England. It is reported that the Crown may withdraw the appeal case in an effort to have the trial of the conspiracy charges take place this spring.



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 30, 1924

## To Audit Bank Reports

It is reported from Ottawa that legislation will shortly be brought before parliament to provide for an independent audit board to review, and if necessary investigate and verify statements submitted to the government by the chartered banks. The revelations regarding the Home Bank disaster and that of the Merchants Bank, have destroyed the confidence which the public formerly had in bank statements. The Home Bank regularly presented its statements to the government, but the liquidator of the bank states that for a period of seven years these statements were false, and misled the government and the public. Had there been an independent board of auditors to check up bank statements, undoubtedly the condition of the Home Bank would have been discovered years ago, and the public would have been saved heavy losses, and it is quite possible that the ill-fated institution itself might have been transformed into a real bank.

The privileges and the responsibilities of the chartered banks are such that they can no longer be permitted to be a law unto themselves. The system of internal inspection which they have in the past provided, and which they have claimed to be sufficient, has been proven inadequate for the protection of the public. The recent disasters and near disasters in the banking world have created a demand for genuine inspection and regulation of the chartered banks. Under our system of chartered banks, fortified by great privileges and possessing a practical monopoly, there should never be a bank failure. The failures of recent years, where it has been possible to get the facts, indicate either dishonesty or an absence of the exercise of ordinary common sense in business. Both contingencies must be guarded against as far as possible in the future, and it has been clearly demonstrated that the regulations provided by the banks themselves will not meet this requirement. Adequate inspection and regulation from an outside source must be provided for those who will not conduct banking institutions upon business lines, and will be no disadvantage whatever to even the stronger and better-managed banks.

## Eastern Wisdom

The organs of protection in the East are running true to form in their discussions on the budget. The Montreal Gazette finds that there should be an election, and on April 16 hands out advice to the Progressives as follows:

A dissolution of parliament can be compelled by the Progressives. . . Mr. Forke and his followers will move to this end if they place principle above sessional indemnity, and are sincerely desirous of giving the people of the prairies without delay the larger voice and vote in the House of Commons to which they are entitled. . . If the Progressives decline to exercise their undoubted power to effect a dissolution of parliament at a convenient season after the work of the present session is completed, they may fairly be accused of insincerity and of deliberately depriving the western provinces of the twelve additional members to which they are entitled.

Just why there should be the expense of an immediate election is hard to see. Both Liberals and Progressives were elected upon tariff platforms much lower than anything provided in the budget, and these two have a large majority in the House. Furthermore, an election would but add to the number of low tariff members from the West, and that would make The Gazette feel even more sad. After a few days of meditation The Gazette

comes out, on April 21, with a new argument against the budget:

There has long been a doubt in many minds as to whether the prairie wheat grower is, strictly speaking, a farmer at all; he has been called a wheat miner, and that descriptive sobriquet has not been in all cases, unjustly bestowed. As diversified agriculture gains favor in the West, the producer will strengthen his claim to the title of farmer, and something is being done along that line; but even then the prairie provinces will have to go far before they can earn the right, now arrogated to themselves, to demand fundamental fiscal changes in the name of the agricultural industry.

The Gazette, apparently, does not know that the "wheat miner" made the prairie country; built up new industries and expanded old ones in Eastern Canada; made fortunes for thousands of men in the eastern cities, and brought an empire under the plow. The "wheat miner" is and has been a veritable "gold miner" to the industrial development of Canada. Agricultural methods are changing, but it ill becomes any spokesman for eastern interests to speak contemptuously of the people whose efforts have poured streams of gold into eastern treasuries.

Then let us move to Toronto and get a few words of wisdom and uplift from Toronto Saturday Night:

If the situation were not too serious to laugh about we might imagine Mr. King going about humming to himself, "Hush little factory, don't you cry; you'll be a cow-shed bye and bye." . . . Fiscal proposals more inimical to the whole fabric of Canadian business could hardly be conceived. There is no use disguising the fact that business has been bad in Canada for a long time; and both in a negative and affirmative way, these King-Robb policies contrive to make conditions worse. The sales tax is wiped out in certain lines which do not help the general consumer or assist industry, and the one per cent. reduction on other goods is a worthless concession when the mandate has gone forth that Canadian manufacturers and merchants shall sell at a loss. . . .

For two years the prime minister has been advertising his endeavors to shake off the "British yoke" in constitutional relations; and he is now inviting the "United States yoke" in our industrial relations. We do not believe any considerable body of Canadian farmers sympathizes with that attitude; any more than do Canadian business men.

How's that for a real argument? This journal will no doubt progress to the point where it will see "annexation" in the offing, and start another "British Born" campaign that proved so effective in killing the reciprocity agreement with the United States in 1911.

But let us go back to Montreal and "listen in" to the Journal of Commerce for another protectionist opinion:

It is true that the reductions in the duty on agricultural implements will affect the industry concerned with their manufacture and the steel industry most directly and immediately. Their subsidiary industries will be affected next. But the whole fabric of Canadian industry will be impaired. There will be an increase in unemployment, a decline in wages, a fall in purchasing power all around. . . .

As a sop to farmers in the West, an appreciable part of the Canadian market for iron and steel is either wiped out or is handed over to American firms. It will no longer be possible to manufacture agricultural implements profitably in Canada.

This is the kind of gloomy stuff we hear every time there is a suggestion for reducing the tariff for the benefit of the consumer and farmer. Fortunately, time will demonstrate the utter foolishness of such claims as it has always done in the past.

All this tirade is against the first effort—and no very great effort—that has been made to lighten the burden upon the agricultural industry. None of these protectionist journals seem to know that until the farmer is

able to buy the manufacturer cannot sell. The farmer cannot buy as freely as he did—nor as freely as he ought to buy today—simply because his income is not sufficient. Put the farmer in a position where he can buy and the factories will be busy. A high tariff reduces the farmers' buying power; a low tariff increases it. These protectionist journals are pursuing a short-sighted policy and are blind to the best interests of their own communities.

## Crow's Nest Pass Rates

In a bulletin recently issued by a committee of agricultural implement manufacturers in Eastern Canada, the following reference is made to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement:

We note that press despatches from Ottawa on March 6, state that the government is considering restoring the freight rates provided for in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, entered into in 1897, between the Dominion government and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The restoration of these rates would result in a substantial reduction of freight charges on agricultural implements.

In order to illustrate this there is given below the present freight paid on an 8-foot binder (2,009 lbs.) based on car-load rates to several western points, and the freight that would be paid if the rates provided for in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement again became effective.

From points between Montreal and Detroit River to:	Present freight on 8-foot binder.	Freight on 8-foot binder if Crow's Nest Pass Agreement is restored.	Differences.
Lethbridge .....	\$32.65	\$24.31	\$8.34
Medicine Hat .....	31.04	23.20	7.84
Calgary .....	33.45	25.21	8.24
Swift Current .....	28.63	21.40	7.23
Red Deer .....	34.05	26.92	7.13
Regina .....	25.72	19.49	6.23
Saskatoon .....	28.03	20.99	7.04
Winnipeg .....	16.57	13.76	2.81
Edmonton .....	33.45	25.21	8.24
Brandon .....	19.59	16.07	3.52
Portage la Prairie .....	17.78	14.97	2.81

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement was suspended (except the grain and flour rates) by act of parliament until July 6, 1923, and for an additional year by order-in-council. It will, therefore, come into effect on July 6, this year, and will afford a considerable reduction in freight rates on agricultural implements. This reduction will aid both the farmer and the manufacturer.

## Save-the-Forest Week

By Royal Proclamation, the Governor-General has appointed the period from April 27 to May 3 inclusive, to be observed as "Save-the-Forest Week." This is one of the important developments of the forest protective movement, which was evidenced by the holding of the British Empire Forestry Conference in Canada last summer, and the Dominion conference in Ottawa, in January of this year.

The present situation in Canada with respect to the wastage of our forest resources is a matter of great concern. The losses in the past few years have been appalling. Statistics show that the average annual loss for the last few years is estimated at 4,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber. The annual monetary loss, figuring stumpage value of timber only and property damage, etc., amounts to \$14,500,000. This sum, large enough in itself, does not represent the full economic waste. Loss of employment to a very considerable number of bread-winners; barren watersheds which flood their drainage streams in the spring and leave a dearth of water for irrigation and industrial purposes in midsummer; millions of acres of good agricultural soil destroyed by the loss of its most valuable constituent, the humus, burnt out by the



intensity of the forest fires; these and lesser considerations illustrate the importance of the conservation effort which the Governor-General's proclamation serves to impress on us.

Forestry stands second only to agriculture as a source of national wealth. A world-shortage of softwood has been predicted for many years, and the end of our resources, provided that some change does not take place in the rate of consumption, may be readily calculated. Hon. Chas. Stewart is responsible for the statement that forest fires consume more standing timber than does the axe, and 90 per cent. of the fires can be charged to human neglect. The careless camper is the enemy of the human race, and forest protection week annually observed in every school in the land, will create a sentiment against him that ought to have a salutary effect.

### The Budget Debate

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Winnipeg, stole a march on the Conservative party in the House last week by moving an amendment to the budget. Mr. Meighen was, naturally, much annoyed, and claimed the amendment out of order and had one moved by his own party declaring in favor of protection. The speaker reserved decision, but it is expected that the Woodsworth amendment will stand, which prohibits any other being considered. Mr. Woodsworth's amendment reads as follows:

That the best interests of Canada will be served by an immediate and substantial reduction in the tariff on the necessities of life, including food stuffs, clothing and building materials.

And further it is desired—

(a) That the income tax should be so re-adjusted to bear more heavily on unearned incomes.

(b) That unimproved land values, includ-

ing all natural resources, should not be exempt from taxation.

(c) That a graduated inheritance tax on large estates should be considered.

The Labor amendment is very much in accord with the viewpoint of the prairie provinces, and the Progressive members will find no difficulty in supporting it. The government cannot accept it as it would be a vote of want of confidence, and the Conservatives will, of course, vote against it upon principle. The amendment, of course, will not carry, but it will serve to demonstrate that there is a strong demand for tariff reduction considerably greater than that proposed in the budget.

When the Labor amendment is disposed of the debate upon the main budget will be resumed. Although the tariff and taxation reductions provided are comparatively small, yet they are decidedly a step in the right direction. Furthermore, there is an entire absence of protective features in the new budget, and it manifests a decided movement towards economy. Having thus taken a definite step towards the fulfilment of its 1919 platform, the King government can hardly turn back. Neither can it consistently stand still. It must go forward and make at least another step towards the fulfilment of the 1919 platform, when the budget is brought down next year. On these grounds the Progressive members will, no doubt, give the government their support on the main budget vote, and if the government is prepared to move steadily towards the fulfilment of its pre-election pledges it will find that it is the wise and safe course to follow.

### Editorial Notes

Hon. Dr. Tolmie, M.P. for Victoria, B.C., speaking in the House of Commons on March 18, on his favorite subject of the dry dock at Esquimalt, referred to the prairie

provinces as a place "where nobody knew much about dry docks, and where it would be difficult even to find a man who knew whether a dry dock was something to put a ship into, or to tie it up to." The doctor would be surprised to know how many people in the prairie provinces know a great deal about that famous dry dock in Esquimalt, and how much public money was wasted in the construction of a dry dock for political purposes in a place where there is little shipping.

A number of the western M.P.'s accepted invitations from eastern members and made a visit to the maritime provinces during the Easter recess. Everywhere they were entertained and given an opportunity to see the country. It was an excellent idea. It should be made possible for every member of parliament to see every province and understand its problems. Canada should be better governed as a result.

Another Labor government has appeared in Europe, the Danish elections giving the Socialists the largest group in the lower House. The returns as published are: Labor (Socialist), 55; Independent Liberals (Radicals), 20; Liberals, 44; Conservatives, 26. Thorvald Stauning, chairman of the Danish Socialist party has become the premier. Like Britain, this is Denmark's first Labor government and its career will be watched with the same interest as attaches to the MacDonald government.

Mr. Meighen says the budget is a step towards the United States. It is doubtful if the annexation bogey will ever stampede the electors of Canada again as it did in 1911.



### An Unwelcome Interruption

News Note—Senator La Follette has announced that his hat is in the ring as presidential candidate.



# Fact and Fiction

## The Experience of an Incautious Mixed Farming Enthusiast---By Peter Macdonald

"I GUESS it takes an experience like the last few years to teach the western farmer a lesson," said the immaculately dressed passenger, whose ruddy cheeks and alert poise seemed to say "here is a man staving off the inroads which prosperity and the whirl of affairs makes on one's health by unremitting work on the golf links and by dumbbells after cold morning shower baths."

Blowing away the smoke which lingered over his newly kindled cigar, he continued, "I have been coming through this country for the last twenty years, and I have always said that sooner or later this grain growing game would blow up. You can't go on mining the soil indefinitely. People in this country haven't learned to farm yet. The sooner they get down to Ontario methods, the better. Every one of them ought to dispose of about half his acreage, farm the rest of it better, and gather about him a little bunch of milk cattle."

"Look at that farm we have just passed! It's a safe guess that manure pile has been fifteen years collecting, and in that time not a forkful has gone on the land. Look at that tiny stable for what must be a section farm! When the stable is as small as that, you'll find somewhere about the buildings a hole big enough to be a trench silo, but filled with empty tin cans. I'll bet that farmer buys butter, bacon and bully-beef, and if so much as a sheep crept on to his place he would 'sic' the wolf hounds on it."

"Why, forty years ago my father in Ontario—"

That is a good place to end this report of that harangue. Breathes there a westerner who cannot piece out the rest of it from similar indiscriminate volumes of mixed sense and nonsense he has listened to?

I am not gifted with the power of ready retort, and these assertive people who radiate an atmosphere of success are particularly awe-inspiring to me. And so I was very grateful when a slightly stooped man with a face the color of a kid glove, and sun-faded eyes constantly returning to the horizon, took up the challenge in this fashion.

"Hold on a minute, stranger! Hadn't you better qualify some of that as you go along? Don't you think it would be the worst thing that could happen to many of these people to be able to sell off half their land, if they were to sink the proceeds in stock and equipment to go into mixed farming on a big scale? You know this mixed farming is a highly specialized business—you just said so—and a grain farmer who, without previous experience made a sudden plunge into, say, dairying, would be running risks that would make rust and frost and hail look unimportant. Mixed farming is fine. Every sensible man in the West believes in it, within limits. But we know it has to be a gradual growth. Our people have to learn it as they go."

There was a suspicion of a blaze under the leather-tanned cheeks and the sun-faded eyes seemed to be estimating how much of the worry on his father's perfectly managed Ontario farm this confident reformer had shouldered.

"A boom in mixed farming, like every other kind of a boom, would be a bad thing," he went on. "It's the steady growth that counts. Then we won't be getting into trouble over markets. Western Canada can turn out an unbelievable tonnage of butter and bacon and eggs, but they can only be disposed of advantageously in foreign markets and through the medium of marketing machinery that doesn't spring up over night."

Before we discovered how to sell bacon overseas we used to have some ruinous periods of over-production. Our people have reason to remember those times, and the recollection of them is one of the most serious barriers against the extension of the pig business today. Before many years we hope to have a reputation for quality which will com-

mand a premium for all Canadian products in England, and we ought to have an organization which will forestall overproduction in special lines. But in the meantime it is wise to go forward one foot at a time. Better for every farmer to do a little diversifying than for anyone to embark on the proposal your sort of people are forever making."

"Well, what about—"

"Just a minute. There were some

man higher than it is on the Canadian prairies, and when it comes to producing profitably, the westerner has the farmers of the other provinces beaten a block?"

"What's your proof for that?"

"Income tax returns. Look at this set of figures. On Manitoba farms from 1918 to 1921, one farmer in every 17 paid income tax. In Saskatchewan it was one in 28, and in Alberta one in 46. Compare that with Ontario, one in

"Now let me tell you something about that," said the irresponsible one. "There has been more nonsense talked and published about the use of manure out West than on any other agricultural subject. Theoretically it is a criminal waste not to return it to the land. In many parts of the West manure can and should be used. But in the sandy soil of this dry belt we are going through, even the best farmers find that it opens up the soil, hastens evaporation, and reduces yields. You must make distinctions. This isn't England where you can put anything into the soil and find it transformed into humus within a few months. What is manure under one set of conditions isn't manure under other conditions."

"And you fellows needn't feel anxious about the future of the short-sighted 'soil miners' as you call us. There is not a farming community in the world where new ideas of proven worth catch on any quicker than they do here. Albertans increased their corn acreage from 1,000 to 50,000 acres in four years. Sweet clover is spreading like a prairie fire. And half of Saskatchewan is converted, with only three years' preaching, to Manley Champlin's idea of summerfallow substitutes. The average western farmer is pretty much alive to his job. He reads more farm papers than your fellows down East. American extension workers come to Saskatoon and beg our people to tell them the secret of generating such enthusiasm for agricultural societies. Of course we have a few fellows who won't pull teats 'on principle'. It's from that class we provide our emigrants. We've been weeding them out pretty fast."

"You have evidently got the idea of 'the little farm well tilled.' Here, read what a farm expert has to say about it." And the lines in the leather face expanded into a broad smile as he handed over Seasonable Hints, a publication of the Ottawa Experimental Farm. "Here is what Mr. Hopkins, Dominion field husbandman, says: Few doctrines have been as misleading or as mischievous as the 'little farm well tilled.' Sure some prairie farmers get into financial trouble because their farms are too big, but some of them also get into financial trouble because their farms are too small! The Weyburn Security Bank analyzed the accounts of some of their farm clients, and President Powell told the Parliamentary Committee at Ottawa, this analysis indicated that three-quarter sections seemed to be about the most profitable sized farm in south-central Saskatchewan."

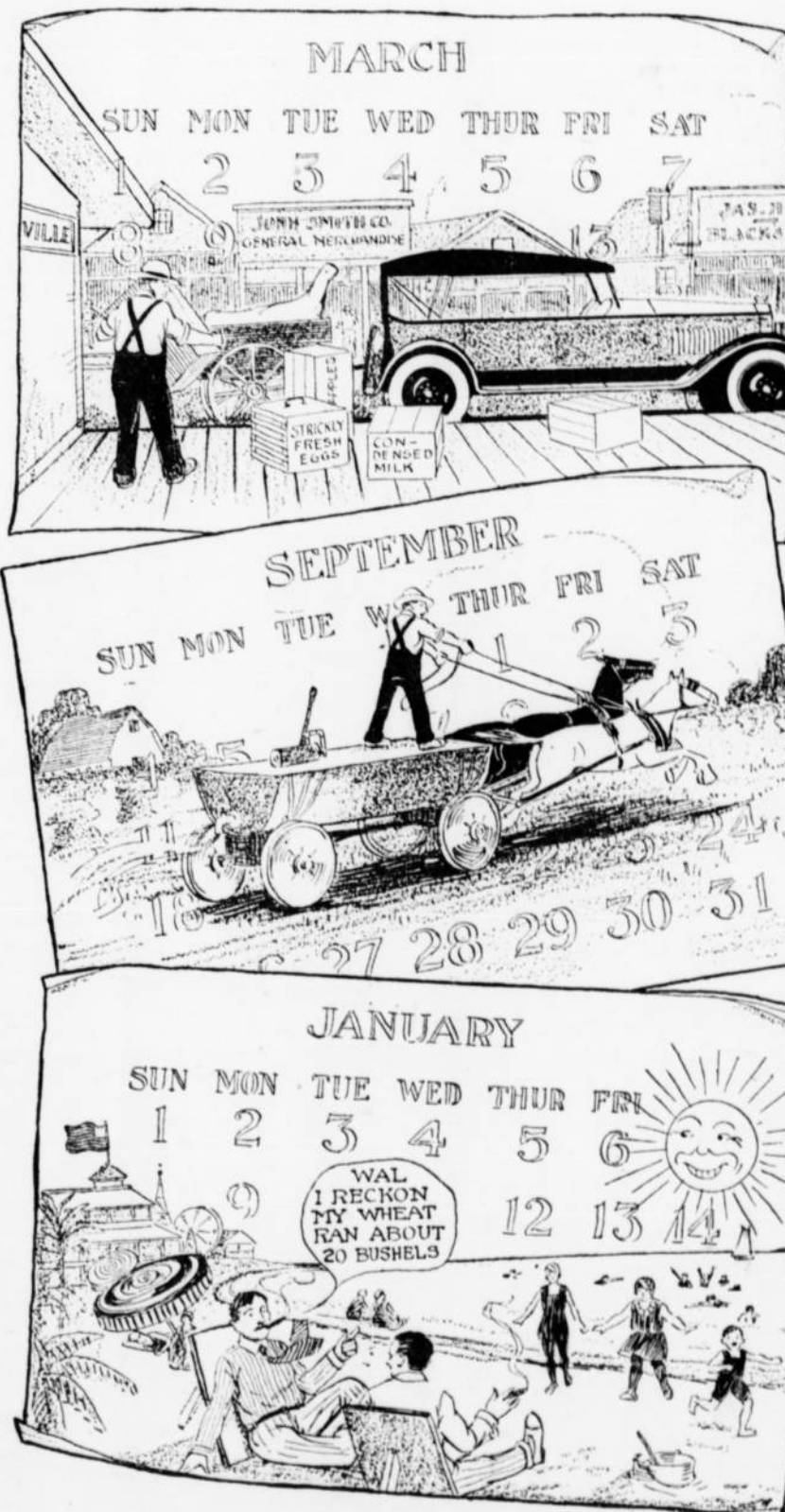
"And now, my friend, another thing. You fellows down East are obsessed with the notion that mixed farming necessarily means the introduction of livestock. If that is to be the distinction then there are sections in this country where we will never have mixed farming because the drinking water supply just barely meets the needs of the tea-kettle and work-horses. We have a new conception of mixed farming, by which our soils in these districts will be renewed by plowing under sweet clover or some similar crop. Just as effective as animal manure, and easier to decompose when plowed under in a sappy condition."

"It's a poor farm that can't find drinking water for a hundred hens, a brood sow and one cow," interjected the easterner.

"You're dead right there. If that is the limit of diversification you want to apply to every farm, I'm with you. But there is a lot of income to find even after you have counted all the revenue that amount of livestock will provide, and for years to come most of that balance on very many farms must come from cash crops like grain. Don't misunderstand me, I am not against the extension of livestock farming wherever possible, but please, please remember the limitations."

Crouching cowardly behind my unread newspaper, I anticipated what was coming next from the speaker who had

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### FLIGHTS OF FANCY

The western farmer as he exists in the minds of his critics  
 March—Grubstaking. Driving to town in an eight-cylinder limousine to purchase commodities which he ought to be growing at home.  
 September—The rate of speed a man must attain who does all his work in five months and idles for the rest of the year.  
 January—The farmer's reward—Southern California.

other remarks of yours that I want to put you right on. I didn't like your statement about people in this country not knowing how to farm. The half-section farmer on the prairie produces enough food in a year to last him and the rest of his family all their lives! Wheat to be sure—which has to be traded for other commodities—and what a trade he is obliged to make! Do you know that nowhere else in the world is the production of food per

74; Prince Edward Island, one in 630; Quebec, one in 1,161; New Brunswick, one in 1,358."

"That is being done at the expense of the soil," interjected the critic, in an effort to gain the offensive. "I was just complaining about the lack of permanence in the methods of farming followed out here. There was the case of the unused manure pile we passed. In any other country that would be employed to keep up yields."



# Governing Without a Majority

**I**T has been demonstrated during the past six weeks that a minority government can carry on, providing it undertakes to legislate for the majority. To all intents and purposes the ministerial party is safe in the House for the present session at least, while there are many who predict that it will continue to legislate until 1926. Nevertheless it lacks two of having a majority in the Commons, is in a considerable minority in the Senate, and has suffered a number of casualties in the cabinet itself due to illness. In the circumstances, continued retention of office must depend upon co-operation with the Progressives, which co-operation, in turn, will depend upon the character of the legislation brought down. Relations between the two parties have probably never been so cordial as they are today, and there is no reason at present for anticipating that they will not continue so for the present session at least; on the other hand there is no indication that closer relations in the nature of any sort of merger are in contemplation. Progressives have done excellent work where they are, and are probably a more powerful factor as an independent party than they would be as an integral portion of the Liberal party. It is entirely unlikely that any further overtures looking toward cabinet reorganization on more national lines will be made in the near future.

## A Bankrupt Opposition

In the meantime the official Conservative opposition presents but a weak and futile front against the Liberal and Progressives when united in a common cause. Conservatives, under Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, arrived in Ottawa six weeks ago, flushed with the victories gained by their party in Halifax and Kings, and predicting that the government itself would be forced to the country during the coming summer. Their tactics in the House, however, have been clumsy, and have simply resulted in the government securing record majorities. There is something hopelessly non-constructive about the official opposition proposals, and the small party led by Mr. Meighen has this session ceased to be regarded very seriously by anyone. The broken pledges of the government in the past provided Mr. Meighen and his forces with their chief stock-in-trade; now that the government has given an earnest of intention to implement its promises, Conservatives have been pretty well bankrupted of ammunition, and have been forced to change front. Last session the government was accused of recreancy; this session it is blamed for action.

## A Smaller Cabinet

While it has been demonstrated in the past six weeks that a government can carry on even if it is in a minority, it has also been demonstrated that the business of the country can be attended to without the full quota of cabinet

## Problems That Are Facing the King Government Which is in a Minority of Two in the House of Commons, and Has to Depend on Progressive Support---By H. E. M. Chisholm, Press Gallery, Ottawa

ministers provided for. Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, has been unable to undertake any work whatsoever since the session opened, and the most important budget for many years was delivered by the minister of immigration, Hon. J. A. Robb. The latter appeared to be quite at home with his subject. Hon. Charles Murphy, post-master-general, has also been absent because of illness, since the session commenced, and the work of that important department is being supervised by the minister of interior, Hon. Charles Stewart. Hon. T. A. Low, minister of trade and commerce, has also been on sick leave for some time past, and his department also has been under the jurisdiction of an acting minister.

The moral would appear to be that the government can get along very well with fewer ministers. In this regard there is a serious movement on foot looking toward the amalgamation of certain of the existing departments. Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, for instance, may be merged into Defence, while there may also be a certain correlation of the activities of the Marine and Fisheries Department, the Public Works Department and the Department of Railways and Canals. This would bring about a very considerable economy, and eliminate much existing duplication of effort.

## Would Cut Indemnities

The campaign of economy inaugurated by the government in the public service has not gone unchallenged. The civil service of the Dominion is over-manned, but it is certainly not over-paid. The cutting down of the bonus by reason of the alleged reduction in the cost of living will, in many cases, work real hardship. That the bonus system was an unsound one is pretty well admitted by everyone; but it would appear to be incumbent upon the government to replace it by salary revisions, and this job it has turned over to the Civil Service Commission. In the meantime, in the view of many, consistency demands that parliament voluntarily undertake a cut in its own indemnities. These were raised from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per session back in 1918, the increased cost of living being advanced as the reason, just as it was in the case of the civil service bonus. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Harry Leader, M.P., for Portage la Prairie, has shown the courage of his convictions in this regard, and early in the session placed on the order paper a resolution calling for a cut in indemnities of 12½ per cent. So far,

however, the motion has never seen the light of day, and inasmuch as the government has pre-empted to its uses all the days of the week but Wednesday, when adjournment comes at six o'clock, it is quite possible that it never will. The amount of backing which Mr. Leader will get in the event of the motion being dealt with is highly problematical. Existing sessional indemnities are held by the majority to be quite low enough; any decrease, it is contended, will only further discourage good men from going into politics.

So far as the Senate is concerned, the members of that venerable body would appear to earn their money very easily indeed. The session is six weeks old, but the members of the Red Chamber have sat but ten times and will not sit again until April 29. The Hansard of their proceedings is a thin and attenuated volume.

Unfortunately the Senate has a perfectly good excuse for its comparative inactivity under present methods of procedure. It must wait for grist from the Commons mill, and that, naturally, is slow in coming. It is difficult to see why much legislation of a more or less important character cannot be initiated in the Upper House which contains many men of marked legislative ability; just as it is difficult to see why the parliamentary estimates cannot be submitted initially to a select committee of the House whose duty it would be to separate the controversial from the non-controversial, and to recommend the immediate acceptance of the latter by the committee of supply.

## Senate Reform

The desire for Senate reform has even pervaded the Senate itself. It is a much-vexed question which hitherto has been discussed in a more or less academic, and even jocular manner. Early in the session Findlay, of Bruce, placed on the order paper a resolution "that in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that the British North America Act be amended so as to provide that the Dominion of Canada may amend the constitution of the Dominion from time to time, with the primary object in view of either abolishing the Senate or making it elective as may be decided by the people of Canada in a referendum vote at the next general election."

This resolution may share the probable fate of that of Mr. Leader's, mentioned earlier in this article, and may never be dealt with. The principle may be regarded as sound, inasmuch as there are those who contend that the

Senate cannot be abolished excepting by a popular revolution in the shape of referendum or otherwise. But no petition for the amending of the constitution can go forward to His Majesty saving with the approval of both houses of parliament, and it is scarcely conceivable that the upper chamber would give approval to any proposal which had for its primary object the abolition of that chamber.

The Senate is possessed of some sense of humor but it is really not so keen as that.

## Senator Turriff's Proposals

Of more practical merit is the resolution presented on the order paper by Hon. J. G. Turriff, of Assiniboia, in the upper chamber itself. The Senator from Assiniboia proposes that the existing number of members of that body be considerably cut, and that an age limit of 75 be fixed, after which a retiring allowance shall be made. Once the government by appointment to the vacancies has a working majority in the chamber, arrangement shall thereafter be made whereby a certain proportion of subsequent vacancies shall be filled by the opposition parties in the House. This proposal, while not possessing the elective element in force in Australia and other countries, would at least make for the creation of a more representative body, as well as a more active one. It would also tend toward the elimination of such a paradox as exists in parliament today, wherein the official Conservative opposition, which is the smallest party in the House, and which has no representative from four provinces of Confederation, has complete control, if it has the temerity to exercise it, over the legislation passed by the representative body; this by reason of its majority in the upper chamber. It can even kill a money bill passed by the majority in the Commons, though it has not the power to amend such a measure. Last session it exercised this power in connection with the Branch Lines Bill.

There are indeed some good points in Senator Turriff's resolution, and it is more workable than the proposal of Mr. Findlay. It is doubtful, indeed, whether such an important step as the abolition of the upper chamber, could be taken without provincial consent. By Quebec, at least, it is regarded as one of the safeguards against oppression of minorities, and Quebec would be the last province to consent to its elimination, just as Quebec would be the last province to consent to the abolition of appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Senate is pretty well bound to remain as a part of the Canadian ship of state; the immediate hope is to knock some of the barnacles of its bottom.

## Home Bank Investigation

It is too early at this present writing to predict the outcome of the Home Bank enquiry, or to forecast what sort

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A generation ago this site was bare prairie. It is the residence of the Superintendent of the Dominion Forestry Farm, Norman M. Ross, at Indian Head, Sask.



# Co-operative Marketing in U.S.

*Fruits, Vegetables, Milk, Eggs, Cotton, Livestock, Wheat, Potatoes, Miscellaneous—By L. F. McKay, Director of Information, American Cotton Growers' Exchange*

ACCORDING to the 1920 census figures, \$721,983,639 worth of farm products were sold through co-operative marketing associations. The greatest growth in co-operative marketing has come since that time, so that today, although there are no figures that can be relied upon to give the exact volume of business being handled through growers' co-operatives, it is safe to assume that much more than a billion dollars worth of products are sold co-operatively at the present time. A general survey shows that the larger co-operatives in fruit are handling nearly \$200,000,000 worth of business annually. The large scale milk co-operatives do a total business of about \$150,000,000 annually, while the tobacco group is doing a combined business of more than \$100,000,000 annually. The cotton group has also passed the \$100,000,000 mark. The above commodities are leading the field in the total co-operative business volume for the United States.

## Fruits and Vegetables

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange is the largest growers' co-operative handling fruit or vegetables. Its annual business amounted to \$56,902,000 in 1921. The Sun Maid Raisin Growers are a close second, having handled \$40,000,000 worth of raisins the year before. Other important fruit growers' co-operatives are the California Prune Growers, \$18,000,000; the California Fruit Exchange, \$14,000,000; The Florida Citrus Exchange, \$13,000,000; the California Walnut Growers, \$11,000,000; Mutual Orange Distributors, \$10,000,000; the Wenatchee Apple Growers, \$4,000,000. Even a comparatively small crop like cranberries, when organized, assumes rather large proportions. For example, the American Cranberry Exchange's annual business, according to its latest figures, amounts to \$3,859,196.

## Dairy Products

The largest milk co-operative in the United States is the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association with headquarters in New York City. Last year, it handled \$82,000,000 worth of milk, payments to 70,000 members being made from one office.

The Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association, Incorporated, is a new organization with 425 affiliated units. Its annual business is about \$16,000,000. The Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, does an annual business of \$10,000,000. The Twin City Milk Producers' Association of St. Paul, handled \$4,313,275 worth of business last year, and the Turner Center System of Auburn, Maine, did a \$6,000,000 business. The Milk Producers' Marketing Company Chicago is a new milk producers' co-operative association with 7,000 members. The United Dairy Association of Washington did a \$5,500,000 business in 1921; the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Association, \$2,857,000; the Tillamook County Creamery Association, \$1,577,000; the California Milk Producers of Los Angeles, did a \$3,683,401 business in 1922.

## Poultry and Eggs

More than \$10,000,000 worth of poultry products are sold co-operatively each year on the Pacific Coast. The largest single association is the Poultry Producers of Central California, which handled more than one-half of the total business. The coast poultry co-operatives have formed an exchange known as the Pacific Egg Producers, with headquarters in San Francisco. The success of the California egg producers has led the poultrymen of New Jersey and the surrounding territory to organize the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers, which is rapidly gaining supremacy in the New York market, although the California associations have previously obtained the top prices in New York City.

The Minnesota co-operative creamer-

ies also market eggs for poultry producers in that section.

## Tobacco

The Burley Tobacco Growers' Association values its 1922 crop at \$74,000,000. It has 90,000 members and handles 90 per cent. of the Burley tobacco produced in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. It owns 136 warehouses valued at \$6,000,000. According to the officials of the Burley Growers, if their association continues to operate as successfully for the next four years as it has in the past two, it will make

the greatest change in the citizenship of the section in which it is operating, that has ever been made in six years in any locality in America. The Burley Association received 200,000,000 pounds of 1922 tobacco.

The tobacco growers of Virginia and the Carolinas have organized what is known as the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, with 93,000 members. In its first year of business it received 163,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The Dark Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, Incorporated, in Kentucky, has 57,000 members, and in 1922-23 received 175,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

Other important tobacco associations are the Northern Wisconsin Co-operative Tobacco Pool, handling 30,630,692 pounds; Connecticut Valley Tobacco Association, 27,000,000 pounds; Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association, 6,000,000 pounds. There are 247,995 tobacco growers that are members of

co-operative associations. These associations received 598,609,365 pounds of tobacco in 1922.

## Cotton

The cotton growers have organized 13 regional or practically state-wide co-operative marketing associations which will do more than \$100,000,000 business in 1922-1923. Twelve of these state associations with a total of 235,203 members, are federated into what is known as the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, which maintains sales offices in practically all the large spinners' markets of the world, including Boston, Liverpool, Bremen and Havre, Paris, Ghent, Vienna, Rotterdam, Enschede (Holland), Copenhagen, Lille, Milan, Zurich, Barcelona, Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro, Spartanburg and Greenville.

## Livestock

Co-operative marketing of livestock has also passed the hundred million

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dollar mark. Livestock commission companies, during the last fiscal year, handled 81,772 car loads of stock. The Central Cooperative Commission Association of St. Paul, Minnesota, handled 15,571 cars, while the Chicago Producers' Commission Association was second in business volume, having handled 11,742 cars. The National Livestock Producers' Association of Chicago, has assisted in establishing eleven livestock commission companies, seven of which have not completed their first year's business, the two largest being the Chicago Producers' Commission Association already mentioned, and the Producers' Commission Association of Indianapolis, which handled 9,053 cars during its first fiscal year.

#### Wheat

Considering the size of the grain crop in the United States, farmers producing this commodity have made less progress than has been made in other major crops in the United States, inasmuch as only a little more than \$25,000,000 worth was marketed co-operatively last year. However, steps are being taken to complete the organization of wheat growers, and when this division of co-operative marketing is completed, it will probably be the largest in the United States.

At present, the Washington Wheat Growers' Association leads with a

total business of \$8,500,000, and the Oregon Co-operative Grain Growers are second, with \$4,500,000 business. The California Farm Bureau Exchange is handling \$4,500,000 worth of products for its members, the major portion of which is grain. The Michigan State Farm Bureau is handling \$4,500,000 worth of business for members, but this figure may include a number of other farm crops.

The best examples of co-operative grain marketing are to be found in the northwest, although Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma are organizing along the same plan as the Northwest Wheat Growers and it seems that this movement is destined to completely capture the middle west, inasmuch as an ambitious organization campaign is now in progress.

There are a number of terminal grain marketing associations which are not purely co-operative in character, some of them doing a jobbing business and others a commission business. Figures on the business of these latter organizations are difficult to obtain. However, if we were to add them to the \$25,000,000 business of the purely co-operative associations, the grain marketing movement might look a good bit bigger than it really is.

#### Potatoes

The organization of potato growers

has received a great impetus within the last year. The Aroostook District Potato Growers of Maine, the densest potato area in the United States, has 3,700 members, and approximately 65,000 acres signed up on the same plan as used by the cotton growers in the south.

The Minnesota Potato Growers' Exchange carried on a campaign in 1922-23, and in December had signed 78,000 acres and about 5,000 members. The Minnesota Association was reorganized on the California plan out of the ruins of the old Minnesota Exchange which had marketed as high as 2,400 car loads of potatoes, but failed, due to not observing the fundamentals of co-operative marketing as illustrated in the California plan. The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange in Cadillac, Michigan, has been marketing about 3,000 cars of potatoes a year, for the last four or five years, but its officials are very much interested in the California plan. The Idaho Potato Growers' Exchange has just completed organization and North Dakota plans to line up with Minnesota. Another organization handling potatoes is the Eastern Shore Exchange of Virginia and Maryland, selling 1,744,000 barrels of potatoes in 1921.

#### Miscellaneous

The Southern Produce Company of Norfolk, Virginia, is credited with a \$7,000,000 business, and the Pennsylvania Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Incorporated, with \$300,000.

There are many small co-operatives throughout the United States, handling wool, peanuts, watermelons, strawberries, beans, syrup, and other products. The government reports that there are at least 10,000 local co-operative organizations in the United States. The Iowa Fleece and Wool Growers' Association does an annual business of \$2,836,259; the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers, \$1,500,000; the Oregon Wool Growers, \$500,000; while the New York, Texas and South Dakota associations are said to be handling about a quarter of a million dollars' business each.

#### Co-operative Bank Prospers

One of the surest signs of industrial recovery in Russia is the fine record made during the past year by the All-Russian Co-operative Bank, a report of which has just been made public by the All-American Co-operative Commission.

The number of paid-in shares in the Russian bank increased during the year from 48,000 to 74,000. The bank, which has 15 branches and 15 agencies in the provinces, had on deposit at the end of the year more than 1,205,000 gold rubles. Its net profit for the year amounted to 7,900,000 gold rubles, of which 25 per cent. will be added to the capital stock, 25 per cent. to the fund for long-term loans, 6 per cent. distributed in dividends, and 7 per cent. set aside for cultural and educational purposes.

Due to the healthy financial development of the co-operative system in Russia, the credit operations of the bank were greatly increased during the year. From October to December alone they increased more than 75 per cent.

The management of the co-operative bank is now negotiating with the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, an agreement whereby the trade unions of the country will use the bank as a depository for their surplus funds. In this way, the Russian trade unions will benefit, as an increasing number of American trade unions now are doing, in the co-operative sharing of any profits made on the investment of their money.

Sir Richard Squires, the late premier of Newfoundland, and Dr. Alexander Campbell, his minister of agriculture, have both been arrested on the charge of misappropriating government moneys during the time they held office. Both are out on bail and both are members of the island legislature which opened last week. It is stated there is great political excitement in Newfoundland over the charges.



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# CHURCH'S HOT or COLD WATER Alabastine



# Handling Alfalfa for Seed

*Cost of Seed Drawback to Spread of Alfalfa—Prof. Southworth Suggests Method of Overcoming that Difficulty*

It is generally admitted by those who have had wide experience with alfalfa that it is one of the most valuable forage crops in cultivation. There are several factors which account for the value of alfalfa as a fodder crop. (1). It is a plant which produces a very heavy crop. (2). As a food it is very palatable and has a high feeding value, either as green feed or as hay. These two properties, heavy crop-producing powers, together with high feeding value, are of the utmost importance in any fodder crop.

Another good point about alfalfa is that it is not hard on the land. In fact land after growing alfalfa for four or five years is in a better condition for growing wheat than it was before the alfalfa was planted. If alfalfa has all these good properties one might wonder why it is not more widely grown in Manitoba.

There are several reasons for this, which cannot be discussed at the present time, however. One important reason may be mentioned and it is this: The cost of seed. Now the cost of seed for sowing down any crop is a very important item. At the present time good alfalfa seed is being quoted at prices varying from 40 cents to one dollar per pound. When we consider that it requires from ten to 12 pounds of alfalfa to seed one acre it will be readily seen that the cost of seed for 50 or 100 acres is a rather heavy outlay for seed.

## Home-Grown Seed

The question then arises as to whether or not there is any means of overcoming this high cost of seed. The best answer we have to offer to this question is that the farmer should grow his own seed.

The growing of alfalfa seed may be something new to many farmers, but this need not prevent a man making a start in a small way. A good way to begin is to have a one-acre plot. Some men have started with a small plot in a kitchen garden. Two points to remember are to have the plot quite small, and have it on clean land free from weeds and weed seeds. A clean potato crop is a good preparation for alfalfa. The land should not be too rich or the alfalfa may grow too much stem and leaf and this would interfere with the plants setting a good crop of seed.

If the land has been growing a well managed crop of potatoes, it will not be necessary to plow and it will require very little labor to prepare it for alfalfa.

In the fall of the year after the potatoes are stored all weeds and potato tops should be cleared off, and the land cultivated lightly with a cultivator, then give it one stroke with the har-

rows. Later on if young weeds appear the land may require further surface cultivation to destroy weeds. In the following spring the land should require very little preparation for seeding.

Alfalfa requires a firm seed-bed and the land should be packed before sowing the seed. The seed may be sown any time between the middle of May and the middle of June. A suitable machine for sowing the seed is a small Planet Junior garden seeder.

The seeder should be tested and set to sow three pounds of seed per acre and the rows should be spaced three feet apart. Care should be taken to sow the seed not too deeply, about half an inch deep being sufficient.

If weather and soil conditions are suitable the young alfalfa plants should appear in about ten days time. When the plants have grown to about one or two inches in height, the rows of alfalfa will be readily seen. At this stage the crop should be hoed by hand on each side of the rows, and any weeds amongst the alfalfa plants should be pulled by hand. These operations should be repeated during the early summer until the crop is perfectly free from weeds. It should be borne in mind that weeds are most easily destroyed while they are young. If they are allowed to get ahead of the alfalfa, the crop is likely to be ruined for seed production.

## A Midsummer Clipping

If the crop has been well cared for it should be about ten to 12 inches high by the middle of August. At this stage it is a good practice to clip the crop with a grass mower. The cutting bar of the mower should be set at least four inches from the ground, and the cuttings should be left on the ground to act as a protection for the young alfalfa plants. Care should be taken not to clip the crop too late in the fall, a good growth should always be left to hold the snow which acts as a protection to the crop during winter.

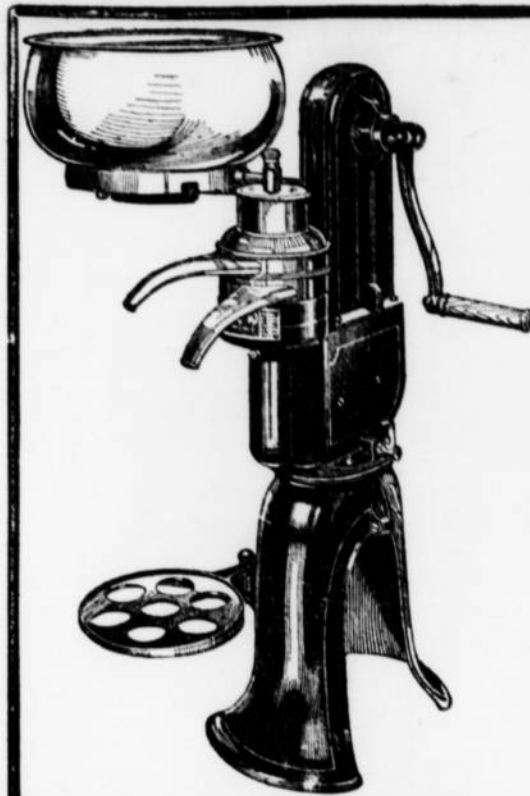
The management of the crop the following year consists in harrowing, horse-hoeing, hand hoeing, and keeping the crop clean until the seed crop is ready to harvest.

In Manitoba our seasons are usually too short to take both a crop of hay and a crop of seed, so it is advisable to allow the whole crop to go for seed.

The crop is ready to cut when three-quarters of the seed pods have turned brown. The crop is usually cut with an ordinary grass mower and then thoroughly dried in the field. If alfalfa is not well dried the pods remain very tough and the seed is not easily separated and a considerable amount may be lost in the straw.

## Threshing

The threshing may be done with an



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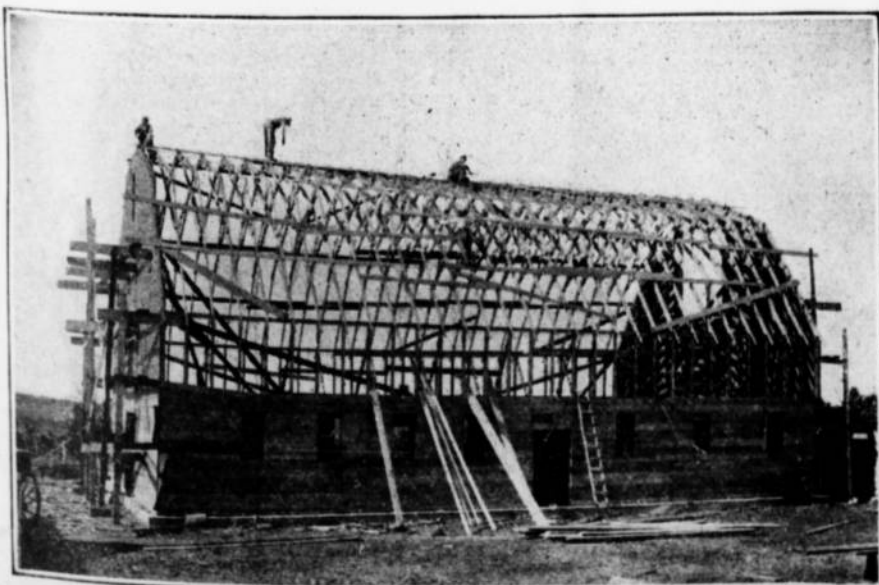
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Lumber companies report a hopeful gain in farm building activities

It is stated that lumber is cheaper than before the war if allowance is made for the increased cost of getting out the logs, increased cost of manufacture, and transportation. The explanation is to be found in the fact that British Columbia has developed a tremendous export business during the last few years. Much of this goes to the Orient, Japan in particular. The bulk of the export is in square timber, because import regulations in many countries exclude the finished product, but admit material which requires some processing. This means the accumulation of big slabs, suitable only for the domestic market, at a reduced price.

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afternoon will be spent in inspecting the stock, buildings, silos, etc., with demonstrations and addresses. Particular attention will be paid to winter steer feeding, bacon production, trench silo, and dual purpose Shorthorn breeding."

**To Standardize Oxford Type**

The prairie breeders of Oxford sheep have initiated a move which, if carried courageously through to a successful conclusion, will do much to strengthen their claim to favor among growers of commercial sheep, and in the trade generally. At a meeting held in Regina, in March, representative Oxford breeders from all three provinces joined in a discussion and voted for a resolution looking toward fixing a standard for Oxford breed type.

In the chairman's address, H. Pollett referred to the different types within the breed and emphasized the necessity of selecting for uniformity and to standardise a uniform type at all fairs, as many breeders take out two types on the fair circuit in order to meet the requirements of the various judges. He was of the opinion that the American breeders had drifted too far from the recognized type, and emphasized that this meeting was called to see what could be done to improve the condition, and he hoped for a free and open discussion from all members present.

Mr. Ball, representative from the province of Alberta, referred to his experience on the fair circuit where one judge preferred one type and at the next fair there was a decided difference in type. At present many breeders and prospective purchasers are at a loss to know which type to select. Mr. Ball stated that the sheep breeders of Alberta were in favor of the movement, and they also had the hearty co-operation of their provincial government as they had sent him as a delegate to this meeting.

He had also taken this matter up with Mr. Arkell, Dominion livestock commissioner, who stated that he would be very pleased to assist them, and was of the opinion that he could supply a man to demonstrate type at the summer fairs. While it was impossible to draw a hard and fast rule in regard to type, yet he was of the opinion that much could be done towards improving conditions, especially as new blood could be occasionally imported from Great Britain. He was of the opinion that more uniformity in judging at the Western fairs could be obtained if the judges were selected locally. That is, judges for Saskatchewan fairs would be selected from the province of Manitoba or Alberta and vice versa. By such a method it would tend to uniformity in judging and educate the breeders to a proper type.

Mr. Strachan stated that like other breeders, he felt that there were too many types within the breed. He had judged at several fairs where two or three types of Oxfords were exhibited. At present it is difficult to ship out a ram on order that would nick with the average flock without knowing the type the farmer was raising.

Mr. Strachan stated that the sooner we get down to a standard type the better, and it will assist the breeders in making greater progress in the sheep industry. He hoped that the meeting would come to some mutual understanding of a uniformity of type, and by an educational campaign bring this type before the breeders. He was sure they would receive the hearty co-operation of the Dominion Livestock Branch and the provincial governments. At a small meeting of the sheep breeders' of Manitoba, they were in favor of more uniformity in type among the flocks, and he was of the opinion that a short course among the prominent breeders would do a great deal to stabilize type and furnish competent judges for all western fairs.

**Hog Grading and Co-op. Shipping**

The Joint Committee of producers and packers, sitting at Ottawa, has come to the conclusion that one of the factors operating against the rapid conversion of the public to the hog grading system has been the failure in so many cases to get the premium back to the man who deserves it—the man who

**Make your DAIRY UTENSILS clean and sanitary with Old Dutch**

**Removes grease dirt and scum.**

**A little goes a long way.**


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Is a successful remedy for Joint-ill, Blood Poison and Leakage of the Navel in colts, and a great Blood Purifier. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. "Jointine" should be kept on hand, as the disease is much harder to cure if not given in time. Put up in tablet form. Easy to give, given internally. Used by prominent breeders. Mailed to any country upon receipt of price, \$3.00 per box.

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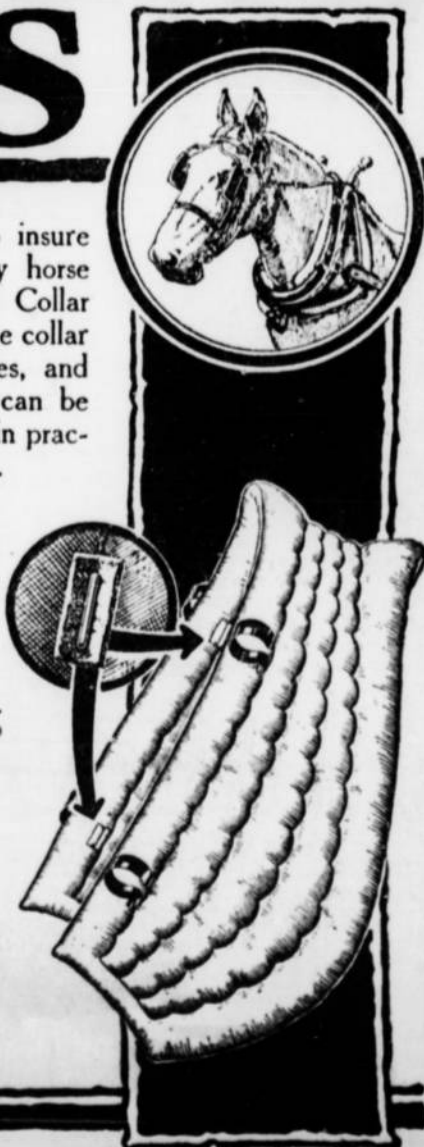
We also manufacture a complete line of Riding Saddle Pads and both Padded and Burlap Lined Back Bands.

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carries the slop pail and spends his hard cash to buy pure-bred boars.

A few drovers, says the committee, remit premiums back to producers, but as a general rule a premium, once in the drovers' pocket, remains there. In the East, where packers buy direct at country points, the pigs change hands mostly at flat prices, and this, too, fails

in the object which the Joint Committee aims at.

Of all the agencies for getting the growers' hogs to the primary market, the co-operative shipping is the only one which can be counted on infallibly to get the premium back to the man on the land. The committee has therefore recommended that the various pro-

vincial governments lend a hand in encouraging co-operative shipping.

Apropos of this, a member of an Alberta co-operative shipping association sends us the following:

"Just lately the Snuffall U.F.A. sent their shipping officer into Edmonton with a car of about 51 hogs, with instructions to find out just why the government grader was likely to give them one hog short of all being 'selects.' Hoofey is the name of their shipper, and, after explaining things to the government grader, was rather disappointed when the government grader reversed the figures and only gave one select instead of 50. However, as it was a co-operative shipment, the actual shipper got the premium, and a nice letter telling him if he had fed his pigs he would have had four more 'premium' hogs.

"Well, when Hoofey got to the office for settlement he met another shipper, with whom he discussed government grading. The other shipper came from O—, which he said was somewhere near Wet-ask-u-to-av-one. They called him 'Skinney.' Skinney said this 'ere government grading was nothing but a great big steal; just a scheme to give somebody a government job. 'Why,' he said, 'look at me; since this 'ere government grading came in I must have handled 18,000 to 20,000 hogs, and I have never bought a 'premium' hog yet.' 'No,' says Skinney, 'you take it from me, this 'ere government grading is nothing but a great big steal.'

"Out of his ear load that morning Skinney received three 'selects,' and Hoofey, who is a little slow of thought, is wondering still about the great big steal. Surely that kindly old gentleman, 'Skinney,' is not mixed up in such a thing, because he denounced such a wicked thing as a steal. So Hoofey says to Skinney, 'I suppose when you get back you give the farmers the extra 10 per cent?' The kindly old gentleman gave him a look as if to decide whether he thought that he also came from the backwoods the same as Hoofey."—W.B.

### Bone-Building Rations

Prof. J. M. Brown, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, gives it as his opinion that there is an urgent need of experimentation to determine whether the rations commonly fed to farm animals in the prairie provinces have in them sufficient quantities of calcium and phosphates. The limestone soils of the prairies are as a rule well supplied with both calcium, which is the basis of lime, and phosphorus compounds which, with lime, are the chief materials which go to make up the bony framework of animals. On that account it is generally taken for granted that crops harvested from such soils contain an abundance of bone-building materials, an assumption which is not necessarily true. Some of the grains and grasses take only small quantities of bone-building material from the soil and the effects are to be seen in animals which are fed exclusively from them.

In the absence of experimental data, Prof. Brown does not pretend to speak with finality on the sufficiency of western rations in this respect, but he states there is good reason to suspect that in many cases they do not meet requirements. Some breeds of livestock have been brought to Canada from other countries where the ration is very varied, for instance the British draft breeds of horses. Canadian breeders have supposed that the difficulty in keeping the size up in this country has been due to rigorous climate. A deficiency of lime would produce just this same result. A heavy milking cow requires an enormous amount of lime because it is the principal mineral ingredient in milk. There is some evidence to believe that in some cases of a poorly balanced ration some heavy milking western cows have been drawing on their own skeletons to provide the calcium and phosphorus contained in the milk.

Experiments in feeding pigs have been carried out at the college in which blood meal and tankage were used. The results obtained from feeding these compounds were unusually favorable. Prof. Brown now suspects that the correct interpretation is because they are high in calcium and phosphorus, and filled a need which had been over-

looked. He makes it clear that he does not underestimate the benefit derived from the protein content of these compounds, but feels that they serve a double want, one of which has not received the attention that it warrants.

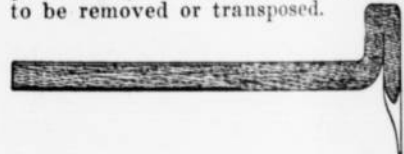
In this connection, Prof. Brown states that a party of Hutterites recently visited the college, and stated that all their young pigs had developed paralysis, losing the use of their hind-quarters. Enquiring into the feeding of them, it was discovered that from weaning time till the time the enquiry was made, these pigs had received nothing but shorts. Undoubtedly ration so unbalanced was sure to invite some such trouble.

When the ration is lacking in minerals it is a perfectly practical proposition to mix them directly with whatever grains are being fed. Charcoal provides both phosphorus and calcium; steamed bone, gypsum and all forms of lime provide calcium. Close to the source of supply, some of these can be purchased so low as to make it worth while buying them for use in the feed.

The easy way out of this difficulty and the practical solution to the whole business is the increased use of legumes in the ration—sweet clover, alfalfa, peas, etc. All these plants are calcium lovers, and their high protein content ensures a considerable amount of phosphorus. Nothing else will grow framework in stock so well. Nothing else offers as cheap a source of valuable protein and bone-building mineral matter.

### A Handy Staple Puller

The ordinary wire fence is held in place by staples which have been driven tightly home. After a short time, especially in hardwood, these staples tend to rust, so that their removal presents something of a problem. This applies particularly to a case where a fence is to be removed or transposed.



Not long ago we were obliged to take out a quarter of a mile of woven wire fencing that had been in place about seven years. Each alternate post was of hardwood and much time was lost trying to remove the staples with a straight-claw hammer. So a hasty trip was made to a neighbor's where a small shop was available, and in thirty minutes a tool had been fashioned from bar steel that worked fine. It is shown in the drawing.

The bar was one-half inch each way and the stock fourteen inches long. At one end a bend was made three inches back and this tightly doubled. Then another bend was made about one and one-half inches still farther back, at right angles to the remainder of the stock. Of course, this material was heated when the bends were made. After this, the protruding end was ground to a taper point, and tempered. The other end was also bevelled to form a better hand hold.

The tool is used by holding the point over the staple and striking the head a sharp blow with a hammer. The man with a hammer and this puller can quickly remove the most obstinate staples, and this will be found a valuable addition to almost any farm shop. We have used it a great deal since it was made.—J. R. C.

### An Appreciation

"O horse, you are a wonderful thing; no buttons to push, no horn to honk; you start yourself, no clutch to slip; no spark to miss, no gears to strip; no license-buying every year, with plates to screw on front and rear; no gas bills climbing up each day, stealing the joy of life away; no speed cops chugging in your rear, yelling summons in your ear. Your inner tubes are all O.K., and thank the Lord, they stay that way; your spark plugs never miss and fuss; your motor never makes us cuss. Your frame is good for many a mile; your body never changes style. Your wants are few and easy met; you've something on the auto yet."—An American Ranger.

# NABOB

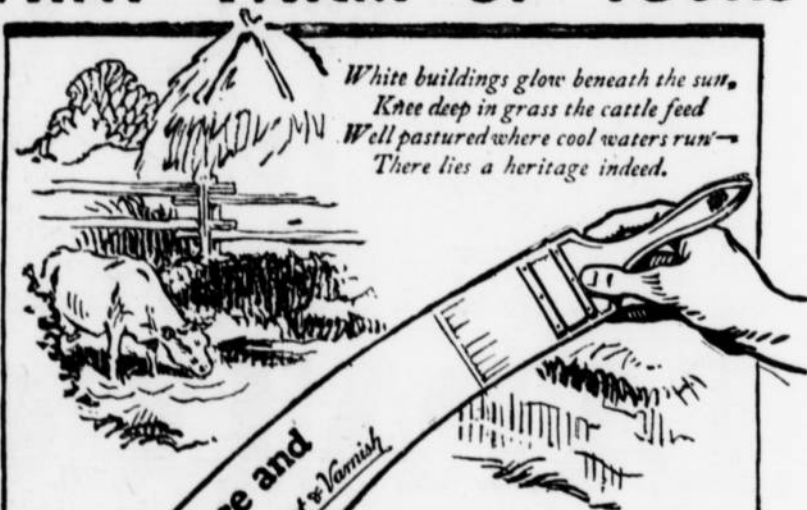
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## THAT FARM OF YOURS



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Knee deep in grass the cattle feed  
Well pastured where cool waters run—  
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"Save the surface and  
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A co-operative movement by Paint,  
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### Cantaloupe and Watermelon

Can we grow our own cantaloupes and watermelons in this country? The Guide has received reports from different sections of the prairies stating that farmers have ripened luscious melons in their own gardens quite equal to the best imported article.

Cultural methods vary greatly according to reports received from growers. Some have sown the seed in the open like corn or cucumbers. Others have grown the plants in a cold frame and transplanted them, while others have created a miniature hot bed by placing a frame over each hill. While again one of the largest and most successful growers has dug holes, largely filled them with manure and covered with about six inches of earth without giving any further protection. For those who have cold frames no doubt that is the safest method as our spring frosts are somewhat uncertain, but in most cases cold frames will not be available and apparently they are not absolutely necessary.

#### Double Planting

For growing in the open the system outlined by W. R. Leslie, superintendent of the Experimental Farm, at Morden, would seem to be the most satisfactory. He recommends that cantaloupes (or muskmelons) and watermelons also be grown by the hill system. For watermelon the hills should be from six to ten feet apart each way, and for cantaloupe or muskmelon the hills should be from four to six feet apart each way. A hole about two feet deep is dug for each hill and filled with a quantity of fresh horse manure well trodden down to within about six inches of the top, and then covered with six to eight inches of rich top soil. Leave the hill to heat for two or three days and then plant the seeds. Mr. Leslie recommends planting half a dozen seeds in each hill about one and a half inches deep on May 10. Owing to the danger of a late frost in May or early June he states that it would be wise to plant another similar quantity of seeds in the same hills about May 30. If an early frost catches the plants from the first seeding then the plants from second seeding will be needed, but if the weather is favorable and the plants from the first seeding are growing well the first week in June those from the second seeding can be pulled out when they come through the ground. He says by this system failures are very rare.

#### Need Real Protection

Melons require protection. They are warm season plants and should be given the warmest location available, preferably well sheltered on all sides, especially north, west and east. A south slope is an advantage. If not planted in sheltered conditions not only is the atmosphere kept cool and moisture absorbed too rapidly, but the vines are tossed about by the winds and thus suffer considerable damage.

Melon vines do not need to be pruned when grown in the open, but after the fruits are beginning to develop some size it is as well to lift them and place a shingle under them or a board, and give them a partial turn every few days, so that the ripening and coloring may be uniform. Melons require good cultivation and should not have to fight weeds. In very dry weather the hills should be watered.

After testing many varieties of melons at the Morden Experimental Farm, Mr. Leslie recommends the following:

Watermelons — Kleckley's sweet, Peerless (or Ice Cream) Will's Sugar, Cole's Early.

Muskmelons—Early Knight, Page's Early, Extra Early Osage.

### Alberta Farm Loans

During the last session of the Alberta legislature an act was placed on the statute books providing for the creation of a farm loans system, to provide mortgage money for a period of 30 years or more on an amortization plan. The system is co-operative to the extent that each member of a local association formed under the act must subscribe 10 per cent. of the amount which he borrows, but of this only 2½ per cent. need be paid-up. Loans are to be limited to 50 per cent. of the appraised value of land offered as security and no loans are to be obtained

except by persons engaged in or about to be engaged in farming. The provincial treasurer, Hon. R. G. Reid, announced that the bill would not be brought into force until the Dominion government should decide upon its farm loans policy, and it would be for the legislature to decide from time to time the amount of the obligation to be undertaken. He pointed out that there was great need of lowering the interest paid on farm loans in the province, and if by a provincial system providing 20 per cent. of such mortgage money the rate generally could be reduced 2 per cent., it would mean a saving of \$2,000,000 a year in interest alone to the farmers of the province.

### C.N.R. Branch Lines

The proposed branch line building of the Canadian National Railway is being laid before parliament in a series of measures, each line being covered by a special bill. The lines for the three prairie provinces are as follows:

#### Alberta

From Hanna to Warden; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 57 miles.

From Loverna in a generally westerly direction to a point in township 32 or 33, range 9, west of the fourth meridian; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 50 miles.

From Lloydminster, Sask., in a generally northwesterly direction to a point in or near township 53 or 54, range 6, west of fourth meridian; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 45 miles.

Jointly with the C.P.R. from Rose-dale in a Southeasterly direction to a point on Bullpound Creek, in township 25, range 14, west of the fourth meridian; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 39 miles.

From Eyre in Saskatchewan in a generally southwesterly direction to Acadia Valley in Alberta; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 25 miles.

From St. Paul in a southeasterly direction to a point in or near township 57, range 6, west of the fourth meridian; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 21 miles.

#### Manitoba

From the end of the steel at Mile 15 on the Ste. Rose du Lac Extension to Mile 37 at Rorketon; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 22 miles.

From a point on the Victoria Beach sub-division near East Selkirk in an easterly and then in a northeasterly direction to Pine Falls; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 44 miles.

#### Saskatchewan

From the end of steel at Mile 24 on the Melfort Northeasterly line of the Canadian Northern Saskatchewan Railway to Mile 41 near Nipawin; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 17 miles.

From Peebles on the Canadian Northern Saskatchewan Railway, southerly to a point in or near township 10, Range 8, west of the second meridian; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 22 miles.

From the end of steel at Mile 109 on the Gravelbourg extension of the C.N.R. to Mile 120 at Neidpath; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 11 miles.

From Turtleford in a generally southeasterly direction to a point at or near Hafford; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 102 miles.

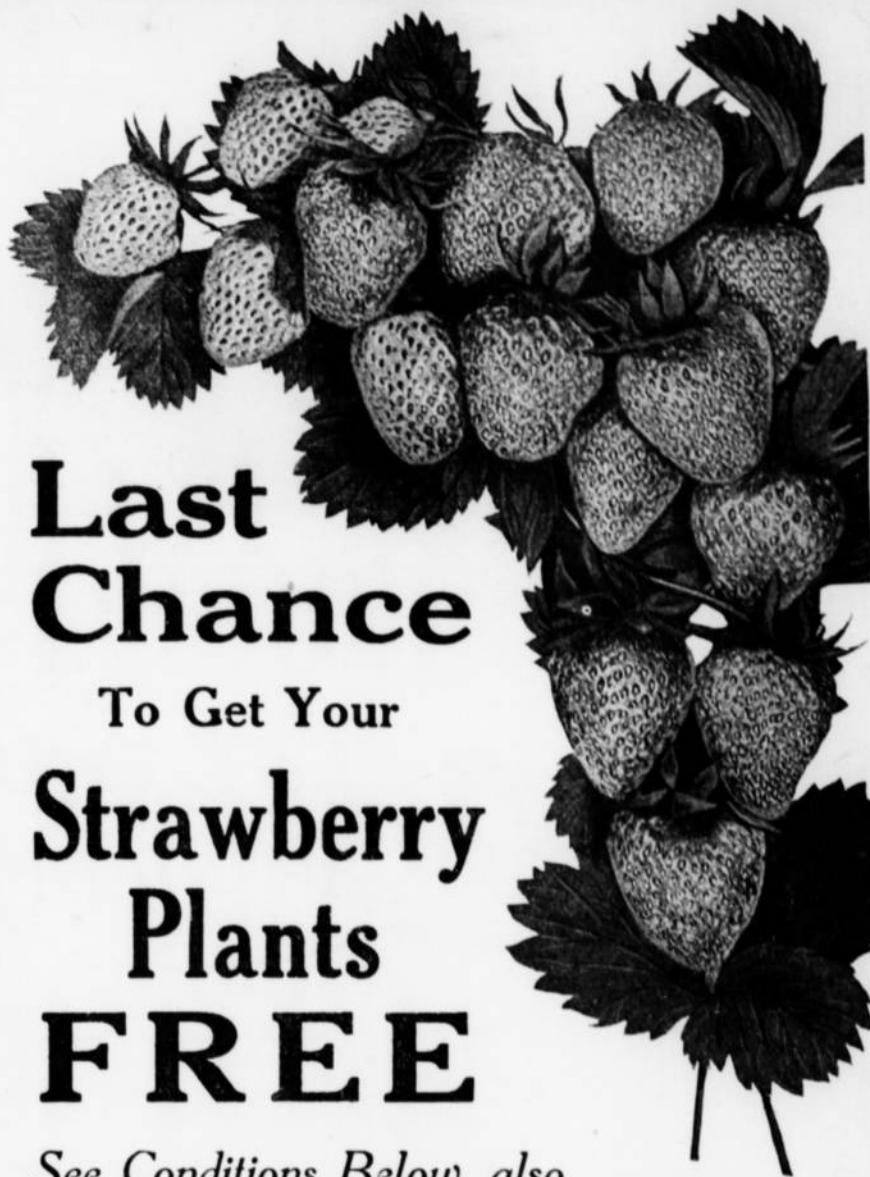
From Dunblane on the C.N.R. in a generally southeasterly direction to Mavor on the Grand Trunk Pacific; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 42 miles.

From the end of steel near Kelvington at Mile 114, in a westerly direction to a point in township 37, range 13, west of the second meridian; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 13 miles.

From Prince Albert in a northeasterly direction to near Paddock-wood; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 23 miles.

From Eston in a southeasterly direction to White Bear; estimated mileage, including existing grading, 35 miles.

From Radville in a southerly and then westerly direction to Fife Lake; estimated mileage including existing grading 115 miles.



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*See Conditions Below, also  
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## These are the Standard July-Bearing Senator Dunlap Strawberries

Cultivated strawberries are being grown successfully in every part of the prairie provinces, and the number of people growing them is increasing steadily. It will be but a comparatively few years until this country produces its own strawberry requirements.

Any person who will take a little care of strawberry plants can easily multiply them and have an income from the sale of plants. For example, plants you set out this spring will give eight or ten times as many plants next spring. Half of these can be dug up and sold, the balance will still leave you a good patch for producing your own fruit.

Senator Dunlap strawberries (summer bearing) are the most widely planted and the most successful in the country. The root system is heavy, making it excellent for dry seasons. The fruit is medium to large, and the Dunlap is a heavy yielder. These plants were grown in Manitoba, where they yield well every year.

### How You Get Them Free

Send us \$1.45 for a one-year subscription to The Guide and the 15 strawberry plants, or send \$2.00 for a three-year subscription and we will send the 15 strawberry plants (at the right time for planting), free and postpaid. This offer is good on new or renewal subscriptions, your own or anyone else's. Renewals are extended from the time the present subscription expires.

### Special Offer to Boys and Girls

This is your opportunity. Send us in anybody's subscription (not your own) and get a start in the strawberry business at no cost. There is going to be big money made in selling strawberries, and you should get going at once.

To any boy or girl who will send us a \$1.00 subscription to The Guide for one year, we will send 25 Senator Dunlap strawberry plants, free and postpaid.

If you will send us \$2.00 (a three-year subscription) we will send you 50 Senator Dunlap strawberry plants, free and postpaid.

Send us two \$2.00 subscriptions and we will send you 100 Senator Dunlap strawberry plants, free and postpaid.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba





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## Governing Without a Majority

Continued from Page 8

of reform in the line of further protection to the depositors, will emanate from the Banking and Commerce Committee, which proposes to take cognizance of the evidence submitted both in the courts and before the royal commission from time to time and to act thereupon. From the evidence so far adduced before Mr. Justice McKeown, however, it would appear that the depositors of the defunct bank have a fairly good case in their demands for reimbursement. The public files, which were the only ones apparently to which Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, and members of the present government had access, indicate a condition during the years 1915 and 1916 which compelled the western directors in the persons of Messrs. Kennedy, Crerar and Persse, to make almost continual protest against the high-handed attitude of the eastern directors. It would appear that western deposits were freely used for eastern wild-cat schemes, and for the payment of bonuses to favorites. On various occasions the western directors threatened to lay the whole matter before the finance department.

At this time of writing there is a missing link in the evidence. It is between that provided by the public documents in question, and that contained in the private files of Sir Henry Drayton, who succeeded Sir Thomas White, and preceded Mr. Fielding. What happened in the years between it is for Sir Thomas White to tell; he has the documents in his own possession. According to the testimony of Sir Henry Drayton, Mr. Fielding never saw either these or his own private documents. Upon leaving office Sir Henry simply informed Mr. Fielding that he (Sir Henry) had granted an advance of \$8,250,000 to the Banque Nationale, under the legislation of 1914, and that Mr. Fielding might be compelled to take similar action in connection with the Home Bank.

### Finance Department Well Informed

Certainly the finance department since 1915 had plenty of information regarding the condition of the Home Bank. It may be that, had the three ministers in charge been more frank with each other, some means could have been devised for averting the disaster which followed. The fact remains, however, that the information submitted by the men higher up in the eastern end of the institution proved to be highly unreliable (to use a parliamentary expression) and that little effort appears to have been made by the federal authority to verify it. It is quite within the realm of possibility that some means will have to be devised in co-operation perhaps between the government and the banks to recompense the depositors whose faith was betrayed.

Certainly the faith of legislators generally has been severely shaken in the so-called safeguarding provisions of the Bank Act, and in the efficacy of governmental supervision.

There are still in the Liberal party enemies of reform, and protagonists of the big interests. Sir Lomer Gouin has slipped away, and has but once appeared in the House since the session opened. His mantle, it would appear, has dropped upon the shoulders of Herbert Marler, of the St. George and St. Lawrence Division of Montreal, who, while not in the cabinet, is exercising considerable influence on the floor of the House, and may bolt from the government on the budget. From present indications, however, he will be the only member of the Quebec bloc to do so.

Altogether the forces of reaction this session have not been powerfully in evidence.

### A Hint to The Hens

Abbie, the little girl of the family, was seated at the breakfast table one morning. As usual eggs were served.

Either she was not hungry or she had grown tired of the bill of fare, for very earnestly and soberly she remarked:

"I do wish Hens would lay something besides eggs."—The Progressive Grocer.



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# The Countrywoman

## Personal Naturalization

THE farm women's organizations for a number of years past have been studying the question of personal naturalization. They have discussed it in conventions and have passed resolutions expressing themselves in favor of personal naturalization of married women. During the present month, when the delegation of the Canadian Council of Agriculture interviewed the federal government, Mrs. J. Elliott, president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, presented the views of the organized farm men and women upon this subject, and urged that the Dominion government initiate legislation that would enable a Canadian woman marrying a citizen of some other country but remaining in Canada to retain her rights of citizenship in her own land, if she wished so to do.

This matter has been discussed a number of times in The Guide, both in general articles and on the Countrywoman page. We have endeavored to give Guide readers information on the various sides of the question. In this connection it is interesting to read a letter from the Under-secretary of State in reply to a letter from an Alberta member of the House of Commons, asking for an expression of opinion on personal naturalization for married women in Canada:

### Under-Secretary of State's Reply

"Henry E. Spencer, Esq., M.P.,  
House of Commons.

"Sir—  
"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., covering a copy of a resolution passed at the last annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, advocating an amendment to the Naturalization Act, providing for the personal naturalization of married women. This letter, which was addressed to the minister, has been handed to me to be answered.

"There are insuperable difficulties in the way of the Canadian parliament introducing or passing legislation authorizing the personal naturalization of married women.

"The Naturalization Acts, 1914-1920, were originally passed in 1914, after being duly considered by the Imperial conferences from 1889 to 1914. The subject was first dealt with by an inter-departmental committee, which made a report on July 24, 1901. That report was circulated to all the Dominions, and was the subject of correspondence extending over several years. It was before the Colonial conference in 1902, and various Colonial and Imperial conferences in later years. The first draft of the bill was prepared in 1907, and was circulated to the Dominions with an explanatory memorandum. Extensive correspondence again ensued. The result, therefore, is undoubtedly that while the Naturalization Act may be deemed to be legislation of the various units of the British Empire where it has been brought into force, it is also in the nature of a Treaty between the United Kingdom and the Dominion, and it is understood that none of the essential features of the act should be altered without a conference of the United Kingdom and all the Dominions upon the subject.

"Our act as it stands, then, is similar to that in force in the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and Australia.

"The subject of the personal naturalization of married women was before a select committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons of the United Kingdom on the nationality of married women. The committee was appointed on March 13, 1923, and sat through the months of May and June of that year. The subject was exhaustively considered and a draft report was dealt with. It was found impossible for the committee to agree upon the terms of this report, and the following report was submitted to parliament:

"That the committee have met to examine the British law as to the nationality of married women, to consider in their legal and practical aspects the question involved in the possession by husband and wife of the same or of

different nationalities, and, with due regard thereto, and to the operation of the laws of foreign countries, to report what, if any, alteration of the British law is desirable.

"The committee having been unable to come to an agreement as to the form of a report, having directed their proceedings, together with the evidence, to be laid before both houses of parliament.

"In view of this conclusion, no legislation has been adopted or is likely to be adopted by the parliament of the United Kingdom, and until this is done the parliament of Canada cannot act.

"Irrespective of these difficulties, I respectfully suggest that the United Farmers of Alberta and other organizations which are pressing for this legislation have not considered the subject as deeply as it requires. They no doubt look to the independence which they believe would accrue from personal naturalization without considering the difficulties which would also follow. If the personal naturalization of women prevailed throughout the

## Who Loves the Rain

Who loves the rain  
And loves his home,  
And looks on life with quiet eyes,  
Him will I follow through the storm;  
And at his hearth-fire keep me warm;  
Nor hell nor heaven shall that soul surprise,  
Who loves the rain,  
And loves his home,  
And looks on life with quiet eyes.  
—Frances Shaw.  
In New Anthology of Verse.

civilized nations of the world these difficulties might perhaps be negligible, but we must recognize the fact that with, I believe, two exceptions (the United States and one other country), the nationality of the wife follows that of the husband.

"The result of the proposed legislation would be that in many cases married women would have no nationality whatever, could not procure passports, would be unable to travel, and would be subject to disabilities which they apparently have not looked for, or possibly do not wish to see.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"(Signed) THOMAS MULVEY,  
Under-Secretary of State."

## Science the Handmaid

Never before in the history of the world has home-making demanded as much intelligence as is required today. Dr. Henry C. Sherman, a widely-known authority on nutrition made an interesting statement which illustrates this point. He said, in part: "It cannot be denied that the rapid progress of our knowledge of nutrition during the past few years has tended to complicate rather than simplify our conception of food values. But while the problem has become more complex it has also become clearer."

Even 25 years ago women did not bother much about balanced meals, proteins, minerals, vitamins, and other things that make up our daily ration. They knew by instinct and practice what to serve together, but they did not study the problems of nutrition like the home-makers of today. In this age of applied science, men and women are unselfishly devoting their whole lives to improving the quality of the race, to preventing disease, to alleviating suffering, to increasing efficiency in manufacturing plants, and to helping home-makers to run their business along the best lines. They no sooner verify their findings than the information is at the disposal of the world. Therefore, it is essential that homemakers be ever on the look-out for new and improved methods. This greater complexity of things makes wider demands upon the powers of women, but as Dr. Sherman has said, the problems are clearer.

Moreover the work of the home has taken on an added interest. In the

old days the main problem in feeding the family was cooking the meals—to-day it is the planning, selection and preparation of foods so that everyone will be adequately nourished. Years ago housework was done thoroughly enough, but at great expenditure of energy—today people have learned how to simplify it, and to use labor-saving methods and equipment. In the past clothes were made to look nice and to cover a person—today lines, proportion and color are studied before a style is chosen, and scientific methods of construction are used. These are only a few instances of how science has given added interest to the profession of homemaking but many more can be pointed out. The modern complexity of things is welcomed by most women because it has thrown new lights on every phase of work. Anyone complaining of monotony or dullness in home-making can find relief in studying her problems with the aid of science.

## Preparing for Spring Sewing

"What in the world are you doing, Mrs. Smith," said her next-door neighbor as she entered a kitchen fragrant with the odor of home-baking. "Are you getting ready for threshers?"

"No, indeed," laughingly answered Mrs. Smith, "we are simply getting ready for a week's sewing," passing Mrs. Brown a fresh doughnut. "Just take this rocker and I'll tell you all about it," she continued as Mrs. Brown looked puzzled.

"You know how it always is when the sewing is going on," she went on to say. "Housekeeping suffers and the meals are such hit and miss affairs that the men hate so much, so we just decided to cook up a large amount of food just before we started our spring sewing, and prepare for that just as we do for threshers. So you see we have jars of baked beans, and roasts of meat, and oodles of cookies and spice cakes, as well as doughnuts, and it all comes in pretty handy when you just hate to be interrupted with your sewing to get up a decent meal for the men folks."

"Come on into our sewing-room," she invited, leading the way into a down-stairs bedroom that had been converted into a sewing-room by taking down the bed and installing a long table for cutting. "It is so handy to have a separate room for your sewing for then the different garments do not have to be folded up and put out of the way every night, but you can just come out and shut the door and forget all about your work until you are ready to start again, then there it is just where you left off and nothing to hunt up or get out of place."

"We always plan our sewing some time ahead and make a list of just what we want to accomplish, then order everything at once, getting it out in plenty of time. By getting trimmings such as bias folds in dozen lots of different widths and colors we save time. Buttons and trimming braid, such as rick-rack braid which finishes off housedress, and aprons, and rompers so neatly, can be purchased in bunches, and then it is ready and waiting. If you do not have the necessary hooks and eyes, snap-fasteners or buttons, when the garment is finished, the garment is likely to hang on indefinitely without being completed, so it is well to have everything on hand. Be sure and order a good supply of needles and pins as well as a hem-gauge, which is so indispensable to the home dress-maker. Another thing a good dress form is an economy for the woman who likes to have her clothes fitted properly and is a saving of time as well."

"When we have our goods and sewing accessories all on hand, the baking done as well as cleaning and washing, we oil up the machine, giving it a thorough overhauling, making it ready for the business at hand. By standing the machine in the centre of a large sheet the ravelings and cuttings do not stick to the rug or carpet, and the room is much easier cleaned."

"There are many little short cuts and tricks in sewing that are wonderful time-savers. For instance, for the

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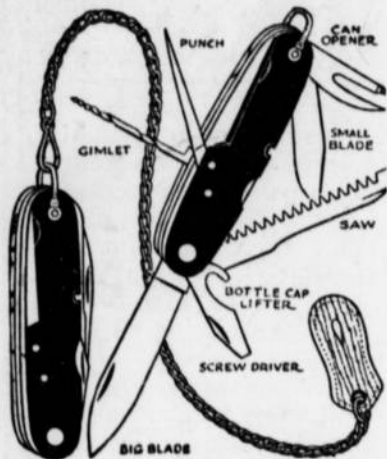
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## TINY GOES FISHING

The Oak and the Maple trees in Doo were in full leaf. In the cosy little nest that the robins had built in the big tree outside Nicky Nutt's window, were three little pale blue eggs, and from early morn until sunset there was a constant din in Nicky Nutt's chicken yard. It was spring. One morning, while Nicky was eating his breakfast, he thought he could hear the babbling of the little brook that ran through the green meadow back of the village. He opened the kitchen door. Oh! it was warm. On such a day, there was only one thing to do. Nicky fastened his school bag around Tiny's neck and placed a little round cap on his head, and said to him: "Now, Tiny, you must go to school in my place today, for I am going fishing—and you must hurry or you'll be late." Tiny was not quite sure about it, but, just as Nicky told him, he hurried away. At the door of the schoolhouse, Doc Sawbones met Tiny. When Tiny told Doc Sawbones about Nicky, he was very angry. Doc Sawbones told Tiny to hurry back and get Nicky and bring him right back to school where he belonged. Tiny wanted to do what Nicky had told him but he knew that he dared not disobey Doc Sawbones, and away he went to find Nicky. Nicky had just reached the brook and was watching the sun-fish and the big, meaty perch, that were playing about in the clear, cool water. Tiny took Nicky's fishing pole, caught Nicky by the seat of his trousers—swung him up over his head and started back for the schoolhouse. Nicky pleaded, and scolded, and fumed, but Tiny knew Doc Sawbones was in earnest and he didn't stop until Nicky was safe inside the schoolhouse door. Then Tiny took the fishing tackle and spent the day in the shade of the big elm tree beside the brook, and fished. Oh, my, but Nicholas was angry! As soon as school was out he hurried home to punish Tiny, but Tiny was not in the kitchen, or the back yard, or the garden. Once more Nicky hurried to the brook in the meadow. There he found the fishing pole and many fishes on a string, but nowhere could he see Tiny. Tiny is in the picture—can you find him for Nicholas?

woman who likes to make the shirts for the men of the family, the neckbands, which are so hard to make at home can be purchased very reasonably. Buttonholes already worked in a strip of material save a lot of stitches for the busy mothers with a family of little ones to sew for.

"We always trim Lucy's school-dresses on the sewing machine. First the bobbin is threaded with six-strand mercerized embroidery cotton and the upper part of the machine with ordinary sewing cotton, which should match the embroidery cotton to look well. This makes a very pretty trimming stitch. To do this sew on the wrong side so that the heavy stitching will show on the right side. This stitching resembles a chain stitch and looks well on collars, hems, cuffs or pockets.

"Almost anyone can draw circles, or scrolls, or simple designs on the little dresses and then use this stitch to work them. If you cannot draw the designs they can be purchased at little cost.

"By stamping a teddy bear, a Peter Rabbit, or any animal design on small brother's rompers, he will be highly delighted and the rompers will look very dressy as well."

"Well, well," said Mrs. Brown, drawing a long breath, as Mrs. Smith stopped to rest. "I admit that I have always dreaded the spring sewing and you know mine is never done, but usually drags on until the next fall, just because I simply hate getting at it, but I just believe I will go straight home and adopt your method," she continued, looking longingly at a piece of bright-colored gingham.

"We have tried this plan for two years now," Mrs. Smith answered,

# When Exposed to Air

tea loses its freshness and flavor.

# "SALADA"

## TEA

H551

For that reason is never sold in bulk.

"and it certainly beats the old method just take my word for it. Be sure and have the men sharpen up all the scissors in the house before you start," she called after her disappearing neighbor.—M. R. Whitmore.

## Fact and Fiction

Continued from Page 7

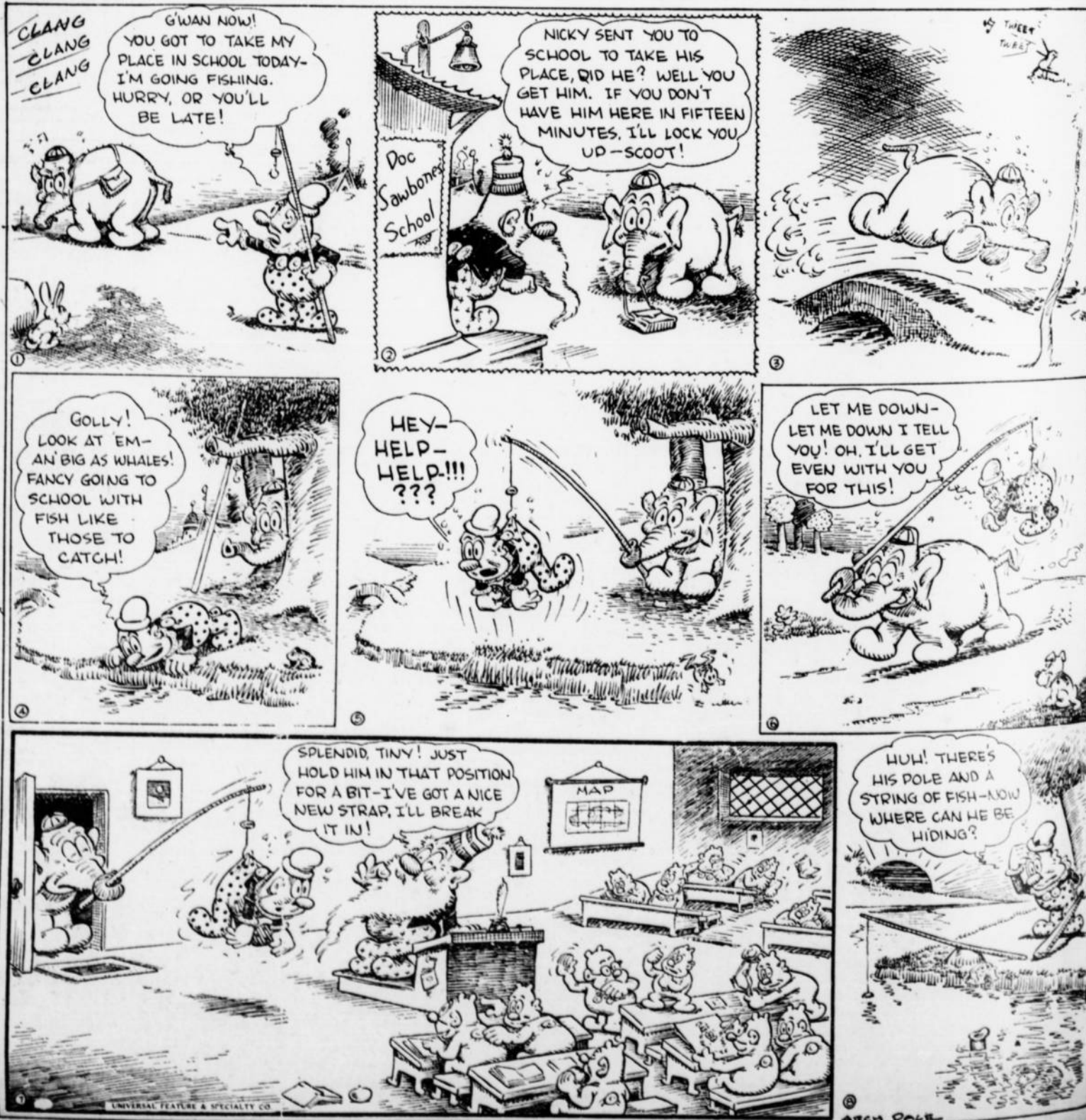
fired the first gun and had been obliged to take cover.

"Well, you may be within the facts, but I would be afraid of undoing some mighty good propaganda by being too fussy about 'the limitations' as you call them. It's better to err on the side of enthusiasm when you remember the dead weight that has to be lifted. You are almost as bad as Mr. Peterson, who tells the readers of the Farm and Ranch

Review, that practically straight wheat growing is a strictly legitimate and scientifically correct system of farming over a large part of the western prairies. Now no man can get away with that for very long."

"No, stranger. He is at one extreme and you are at the other. I am walking the middle course. Here is my station. But just let me add one thing more. Out here in the West, we don't mind your enthusiasm to lift this dead weight—it isn't as dead as you think—but we are awfully suspicious about people who try to put it in the centre of the stage and crowd off the host of other things that look important to us.

"You fellows come out here and squeal because you cannot get the orders which we would dearly love to be able to give you but cannot afford.





We are looking after—I guess the train won't start for a minute—we are looking after production all right. The western farmer is farming better today than ever before. These three provinces are marching toward diversification faster than any new country ever progressed before. And yet we can't buy things that are considered the necessities of life—things that we

could afford ten years ago. Help us set that situation right and you will be earning our everlasting gratitude. There's a fruitful field for co-operation between us, Easterners!

"Good-bye. I've got to hustle."

And I would like to have had a part in that hand-shaking as No. 1 rumbled and growled and hissed its way out of that tiny main line station.

## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### Costs and Prices

The Editor.—With reference to the address of Mr. Crerar, on Economics and Agriculture, it seems rather a bare statement of fact in his summing up, using the Grain Exchange argument, that the wheat pools cannot fix prices. Of course I will quite agree that pools cannot do so, but a large international pool could, to some extent, fix prices and could also control production by giving to each unit its approximate requirements for each year in advance. Of course I do know that it sounds like Utopia to a lot, though I'm inclined to think, and judging from what I can read, this same plague of over-production, is being pretty well exhausted, for it is never followed up with any proof that we have today nor at any time past, too much to eat in the world, and I am sure that no farmer wants to grow wheat at a loss, whether he be Anglo-Saxon, Russian or Latin. It is a common problem to be solved by the farmers themselves. It is as it were a condition forced upon them by our organized world, and the only way to get an even break is to do likewise, for neither labor nor capital will ever disorganize. Of course we can all drive 8, 10, 12 or 16 horses and still cheapen production, so can the steel worker work 12 hours a day, seven days a week. I find it holds true that the lower wheat goes down in price the harder the farmer has to work in order to produce more so he can get a semblance of a decent standard of living, and that is what is reacting on the wheat farmer today—a huge race to produce more, as it were, to cheapen his products. I would like to ask Mr. Crerar, how much surplus wheat we grew last year after everyone was fed? Will he give us the figures?

How is the farmer going to get quarter cash, balance in 60 days, to buy implements with, out of the products of his labor, which cost him more to produce than he got for same, in order to get that 40 per cent. discount on implements? Will he state whether the International Harvester Co. will do the same? If so I'll claim a rebate on a wagon I purchased last fall. How is he going to bring labor costs down when clothing, housing, fuels and most of his eats, under present system of distribution, costs the laborer so much that he isn't making any more than formerly? Why! I wanted to buy some bran for a horse that wasn't thrifty and in my local town they wanted more for that sack of 100 pounds of bran, than I could get for No. 1 Marquis wheat that day, pound for pound. I asked the storekeeper what they did with the shorts and flour? Economize! I've been in the country 14 years and haven't seen anything else! And to think we produce so much that it forces us to wear rags and to live in hovels and shacks. It's time to try something else.—V. J. Chisholm, Woodrow, Sask.

### Political Action

The Editor.—The tendency now rapidly spreading to detract from political action, as expressed by Ontario and Saskatchewan, is one that should be well considered. The fact that political action did not bring about all the things we desired, or the fact that we were completely disappointed, is not the fault of politics, but rather the fault of those of us who do not know what politics are, and much less how to play the game. However, had we entered political action as rational minded as we do many other undertakings then there would not have been so many blasted hopes. Politically, people as a rule expect some sort of miracle, and when it does not materialize they lose faith. Most people seem to think that political power is based on votes only, and that whenever governments are elected they can remedy economic and social ills by enactments of law. Nothing is further from the truth, the best they can do is to help. All changes must be brought about by gradually changing and building from the ground up. Political power like everything else in order to endure must be built on some solid foundation. With the powers now in control it is based on private ownership of natural resources and public utilities. With us, as producers, however, it must be based on our ability to produce and deliver goods. In other words our political power must be based on our usefulness. Yet our political power will not develop that purpose, depending entirely on the strength of organization, the degree of solidarity and intelligence that we possess. Now as our economic and political life is so closely related, and as we as producers are bound to exercise our franchise would it not be most logical to keep the two functions within our industrially

organized union. If we do then we would never need to worry about politics, because we would always know that our political power could never be greater than our industrial unity, and if that was lacking then it would become our duty to build it up, because it is upon the rank and file the whole scheme depends.

But if we organize ever so well, and yet fail to guide our efforts by the highest degree of intelligence we will fail. Therefore we must be well grounded in economics in order to be able always to base our efforts on truth, and justice, well knowing that economic developments will prove the correctness of our stand. When we have acquired economic knowledge then we will be in a better position to choose our representatives which will also save us future disappointments.

Fellow farmers, you must also understand that it is your labor combined with the industrial wage-earners that has made this nation; in fact, made the world what it is; you are therefore entitled to enjoy the fruits of your combined efforts. Therefore, educate yourselves, organize industrially, develop unity, and through co-operation industrially and politically you will someday secure your rights, and finally make possible the dream of ages—"The Brotherhood of Man."—Carl Axelsson, Bingville, Alta.

### Automobile Licence Fees

The Editor.—This is the time of the year when the farmers, as well as a considerable portion of the town people, begin to plan on getting their automobile licenses. It is at this time that we hear complaints of unjust taxation, the man who drives 500 miles pays the same tax as the one who drives 10,000 miles. Its only natural that the latter is 20 times as hard on the roads, and the roads are certainly a big item when maintenance is considered. There is also the tourist to consider. As far as I know tourists can come here with the heaviest automobiles, spend a few months of the summer, tear up the roads to their hearts content, and not leave five cents that will go towards road maintenance. Is this justice? Certainly not! What we need is a system of taxation that will bear equally all around, and at the present time there is nothing better than a gasoline tax.

At the U.F.M. district convention held in Shoal Lake last fall, a resolution was presented which opposed the present system of taxation, on the grounds that farmers who drive their cars six months out of the twelve pay the same tax as the city people who drive their cars the twelve months. The resolution was discussed, but no one put forth a plan by which the evil could be remedied, with the result that the subject was dropped.

Personally, I have always favored the gasoline tax system. I will admit it has its faults also, but it reaches the heart of the subject at any rate. I use in the neighborhood of 150 gallons of gas per year, and could then pay 10 cents a gallon as tax, this would amount to \$15 which I now pay for my license, and I would far rather pay my tax in small sums throughout the summer than to pay it all at the time of the year when there is no money to be found, at least I don't see much of it.

My suggestion is this: Every auto must have a new license every year, same to cost \$1.00, all filling stations shall have a license, same to cost \$1.00; a gasoline tax of 10 cents per gallon, this to be collected by the agent at filling station; any person buying in barrel lots for any other purpose than use in an automobile is to sign an affidavit to same, and the tax will be omitted.

I am sure a large percentage of people will agree with me when I say this is the only fair and square way to attack the license proposition. In this case the man who wears the road the most does just what is right, he pays most for road maintenance.

Our municipal council has a job on its hands trying to keep certain roads in condition, as these roads lead to the well-known Clear Lake summer resort. In rain or shine we see cars going and coming by the dozens, and the result anyone can imagine; therefore I say each municipality should retain a certain percentage of the gasoline tax, same to be used for road purposes only.—O. W. Strand, Erickson, Man.

### Economy at Ottawa

The Editor.—I am writing you this letter, first to congratulate Gratian O'Leary for the letter he wrote, entitled, Extravagance at Ottawa, which appeared in The Guide of February 20, 1924, and also to congratulate The Guide for publishing the

same. It gives the taxpayer an idea of how things are managed down at Ottawa, and there is no guess work about the assertions as the facts and figures are taken from government statistics at Ottawa, and are beyond shadow of a doubt correct. In reading these figures it is little wonder that the average man gets somewhat fired, especially in times like these when the financial condition of the average Manitoba farmer is at low ebb.

I notice in the reply to the speech from the throne by Robert Forke, Brandon, mention is made of redress along the line of the civil service, and of course we look to the Progressives at this session for retrenchment in that direction. I believe, if the Progressives want to retain the confidence of the people they must at least strongly advocate a cleaner and more economical form of government than we have had in past years. I was rather amused at the last session of the Dominion parliament when a measure was brought in by Harry Leader, of Portage la Prairie, cutting the indemnity of the members. Now, if I got the right impression from the press in regard to this, they took it as a joke and laughed at the idea. Nearly \$11 per day all the year round, Sunday and Saturday, for an average of four or five months' work, is pretty good pay, and I am of the same opinion as Harry Leader. At considerably less, a member would be well paid for his services, and while the cry for economy goes forth from all, I believe the man is sincere who (when there is justification too) starts at himself and follows up all along the line. Referring to the civil service again, as quoted by Mr. O'Leary, while the population of the Dominion from 1912 to 1922 increased approximately 25 per cent., the increase in the population of the civil service was 80 per cent., and the advance in the cost 250 per cent. From the standpoint of the militia, the department of railways and canals, trade and commerce, the interior, the same lavish expenditure is prevalent, and the day's work in the service is six and a half hours.

I am strongly of the opinion that redress along the line of above, the time has come when public opinion must censure such doings. Just so long as we are willing to be subservient to the powers that be they will take it for granted that all is well, and I would say to every farmer's local in these three western provinces, that you, at your first meeting, if you are of the same opinion as the writer, frame a resolution condemning the action of the above, send one to the premier, and one to the member who represents you at Ottawa, and I feel sure it will bear fruit.—Alex. Sutherland, Cypress River, P.O., Man.

### Backing Notes

The Editor.—Do you not think that our system of credit by joint lien note, as practiced by banks and at auction sales could be improved upon? One has only to pick up a paper and read the legal queries to see what a lot of trouble the present system causes. If a man goes to the bank for a loan, and the manager is doubtful of the security, he sends him along to get someone to back the note, thus causing another man to take the risk he is afraid to take himself. You will say, "The man should not back the note," but you know how a person feels when a friend or neighbor approaches you for that purpose, with a hard luck story.

My opinion is, a bank manager should be only allowed to collect from the borrower, and that the system of joint note where only the borrower receives any benefit should be discontinued.

Now take the case of auction sales. The same rule should apply. The man who buys the goods should be the only one from whom payment should be expected, even if sometimes a person does get away without paying his note; it is not right to make another man pay for it, who received no benefit whatever from the purchase. I should be glad to have your opinion on the question, and it might also be a subject worthy of discussion by the G.G. locals.—H. Ellis, Dunkirk, Sask.

## Home Bank Investigation

The Royal Commission investigating the affairs of the Home Bank of Canada, sat in Toronto, on April 22, and took evidence from G. T. Clarkson, liquidator of the bank, and also received a statement from Sir Thomas White, who was finance minister from 1911 until 1919. Sir Thomas White produced a personal letter from Hon. T. A. Crerar, dated March 20, 1916, in which he referred to the change in the management of the bank made a few days previously, with Mr. Haney and Mr. MacHaffie in charge, and expressed the opinion that it would be an improvement, and under such management he felt that knowledge and information concerning the position of the bank desired by western members, could now be obtained without calling in outside assistance. He felt that the situation had improved during the last month. Further correspondence from Mr. Crerar, on behalf of the western directors was submitted, showing that the western directors required better management of the bank and a careful investigation during the years 1916 and 1917. Mr. Crerar, in 1917, protested to Mr. Haney, president of the bank,

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against the appointment of J. Cooper Mason, as general manager, and expressed surprise that Mr. MacHaffie was not made general manager in the place of Mr. Cooper. He felt that Mr. Haney, as president, with a good business manager, could bring the bank into a first-class position, and offered to co-operate with the eastern directors in finding the best possible man for the position if there was no attempt made to place Col. Mason again in the position of general manager. Mr. Crerar resigned from the directorate of the bank on January 3, 1918, after having become minister in the Union government, and had no further connection with the affairs of the bank.

Sir Thomas White presented a written statement dealing with his official relationship as minister of finance with the Home Bank, and the investigation which he made regarding its condition. He produced a file of correspondence which he had carried on while minister of finance, indicating that at times he was not satisfied with the condition of the bank, and had requested special information from the general manager and from Z. A. Lash, counsel for the bank. Cross examination of Sir Thomas White was postponed to a later sitting of the Commission at Ottawa.

### Dividends from Capital

Mr. Clarkson, liquidator of the bank, giving evidence, said that the whole of the dividends paid by the Home Bank after 1916 were paid out of capital. In 1915, Mr. Clarkson said the bank reported to the government a profit of \$276,940, which was never earned. The total profit of the bank from May 31, 1916, to August, 1923, was only \$650,000, and against this amount there was interest to the amount of \$2,050,000, taken in as assets, when in reality the interest had not been paid. The Manufacturers Holding and Investment Company, of which Mr. Daly, president of the bank, was the principal owner, got \$825,000 out of the Home Bank. Mr. Daly, on his personal account, also borrowed \$84,500, and there were smaller companies in which he was interested that got smaller advances. The loss to the bank by continued dealings between the bank and C. R. Barnard, of Montreal (one of the directors), and the various interests of Mr. Barnard, was about \$1,300,000. In 1910, A. C. Frost secured a loan of \$700,000 from the Home Bank for British Columbia timber limits, and no interest had been paid on the loan from that date until the present time. Further advances were made and Mr. Clarkson stated that the bank had put over \$4,000,000 into the Frost account, and there was a loss of over \$2,000,000 in the transactions.

In 1917, Mr. Clarkson stated, the bank reported earnings of \$142,000, although interest to the amount of \$206,000 was not collected. In 1918, \$228,963 profit was shown although the actual profit was \$167,857. There was also a discrepancy in 1919 and 1920. In 1921 the profits of the bank were padded by \$155,000 by writing up uncollectable interest. In that year the profits of the bank were padded in all by about \$400,000. In 1922 the bank reported a profit of \$275,000, while there was an actual loss of \$156,000.

Giving further evidence at Ottawa, on April 24, Sir Thomas White gave as his reasons for not ordering an independent investigation of the Home Bank the apparent harmony of the board of directors of the bank subsequent to the reorganization which took place in 1916; the feeling that the western directors were satisfied with that reorganization, and his reluctance to interfere with and possibly cause the failure of the bank when the eastern directors had assured him that its capital was intact. Sir Thomas stated he had confidence in the new board with Mr. Haney, as president, after General James Mason had been relieved of the management. The statement made to Sir Thomas by Mr. MacHaffie had been denied by the directors, and by the president, Mr. Haney, who declared that the position of the bank was growing steadily stronger and its business increasing.

The counsel for the depositors sub-

mitted a letter from Z. A. Lash, addressed to James Fisher, Winnipeg (who represented the three western directors), dated February 29, 1916. Mr. Lash was counsel for the bank at that time. In part, his letter read as follows: "I am writing Sir Thomas today and telling him that I hope that Pellatt's securities will be completed this week, and that so soon as Mr. Haney returns, I will ask to have a meeting of the board called in order that I may explain the whole position including the substance of your letters to Sir Thomas White, and ask for definite instructions upon the all important matter of having a thorough examination of the bank's position made by an independent and competent person not connected with the present management. The more I consider the bank's position, even assuming that every account will ultimately be cancelled in full, the more doubtful I feel as to the advisability of its continuing business. . . . I told Sir Thomas White that my main object since I learned in outline what the bank's position was, has been to bring about a position which if the worst happened would result in liquidation with open doors. . . . He (Sir Thomas) told me, and I could not dispute the correctness of his position, that after you had on behalf of the Winnipeg directors submitted to him information which to say the very least was very disturbing, the responsibility was thrown on him, which he could not avoid and which would not be discharged because those who had invited his intervention might desire him to withhold further action."

### Sir Thomas Cross-Examined

Under cross-examination at Ottawa, on April 25, Sir Thomas White stated that if he had believed the Home Bank was in danger of insolvency he would have gone to the Canadian Bankers' Association and told them to take it over. He admitted that he did not have the legal power to force them to take it over, but he said that during war time he would have used the greatest power at his command, and the Canadian Bankers' Association did not often disobey the minister of finance. Sir Thomas said that he relied upon the inside reports from the auditor of the bank and from reports that he received from the president of the bank. He did not order an outside and independent investigation because he said he felt that it would have created a run on the bank and compelled it to close its doors. He admitted to the counsel for the depositors that he had found three large loans, those of the Prudential Trust, A. C. Frost and the Pellatt interests most disturbing. He compared the Home Bank to a house which was built on quicksand, and which finally tumbled in, but he insisted that he himself did not know of the quick sand.

Sir Thomas admitted that the complaints received from the western directors, Messrs. Crerar, Kennedy and Perse, were of a most serious nature, and it was very seldom that three directors complained against their own institution. He did not know of one ever having been received by the finance department before. The western directors wanted a real investigation by the finance department, and a special audit of the bank's affairs. Sir Thomas, however, felt that later on the situation had improved and did not warrant an outside investigation which would create a run on the bank.

Again, Sir Thomas said that if he had known as much about the Home Bank affairs in 1916 as he does at the present time he would have had the Canadian Bankers' Association take over the Home Bank. He insisted that he did not think that the bank was in danger of failure, and he felt that he had exercised his powers as minister of finance as wisely as he could have done.

The depositors feel that the information before the government during the critical period of the bank's affairs was such that the bank could have been saved by more vigorous action. Mr. MacHaffie, assistant general manager, who complained to Sir Thomas, in 1916, will give evidence this week.



# The Farmers' Market

Offices of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 25, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Market steady and slightly lower throughout the week. Some liquidation in May wheat apparent and some selling of May and buying of July by disappointed holders. Fair volume of export business worked but not enough to put the market up. Offerings have been light. Navigation opened early in the week and saw considerable wheat shipped East to be replaced by wheat standing waiting to be unloaded. Opening date this year was very dull and business in general has not come up to expectations as far as overseas demand is concerned.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Trade has been light in these grains during the week with prices holding steady. There has been a fairly good demand for all lower grades of oats and spreads have narrowed up under the May, but the top grade is not wanted and is trading at a full deliverable discount under the May option. Stocks of oats, both in terminal elevators and in the country, are large, and a much broader volume of business will be necessary before much improvement in values can be looked for. Very little interest shown in barley of late. Supplies are not large and any improvement in demand would no doubt have considerable effect on prices.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 21 to 26 inclusive.	Week	Year
21 22 23 24 25 26	Ago	Ago
Wheat—		
May 99 99 99 98 99 99	100	120 1/2
July 101 102 101 101 102 102	102 1/2	123
Oct. 101 101 100 100 101 101	101 1/2	101 1/2
Oats—		
May 38 38 37 37 37 37	38 1/2	51 1/2
July 39 39 39 39 39 39	39 1/2	40 1/2
Oct. 39 39 38 38 38 38	39 1/2	39 1/2
Barley—		
May 62 62 61 61 62 62	63 1/2	58 1/2
July 61 61 61 61 61 62	62 1/2	60 1/2
Oct. 58 58 55 55 55 55	55 1/2	55 1/2
Flax—		
May 208 208 208 207 208 208	210 1/2	269
July 207 207 207 207 208 208	209 1/2	260
Oct. 186 186 186 188 187 188	187 1/2	187 1/2
Rye—		
May 64 64 63 63 64 64	64 1/2	85 1/2
July 66 66 65 65 66 66	66 1/2	87 1/2

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed on April 25 as follows: May, 8s 10 1/2d; July, 8s 10 1/2d; October, 8s 10 1/2d, per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.43. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: May, \$1.18; July, \$1.18; October, \$1.18 1/2.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.12 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.12 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.10 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.04 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.22 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.10 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.04 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.07 1/2; No. 3 amber, 98 1/2 to \$1.07 1/2; No. 3 durum, 96 1/2 to \$1.04 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72 1/2 to 73 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 70 1/2 to 71 1/2; No. 4 yellow, 69 1/2 to 70 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 70 1/2 to 71 1/2; No. 3 mixed, 69 1/2 to 70 1/2; No. 4 mixed, 67 1/2 to 68 1/2. OATS—No. 2 white, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2; No. 3 white, 44 to 44 1/2; No. 4 white, 42 to 44; Barley—Choice to fancy, 76 to 80; medium to good, 70 to 75; lower grades, 61 to 69. Rye—No. 2, 50 1/2 to 60 1/2. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.44 to \$2.54.

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,500; calves, 1,300; hogs, 12,000; sheep, 100; cars, 226. Cattle—Beef steers, range, \$4.50 to \$11; bulk, \$7.50 to \$9.00; cows, heifers, range, \$3.25 to \$10; bulk, \$4.50 to \$7.25; canners and cutters, range, \$2.25 to \$3.50; bulk, \$2.50 to \$3.25; bulls, range, \$2.25 to \$4.50; bulk, \$3.75 to \$4.75; veal calves, range, \$4.00 to \$8.50; bulk, \$4.00 to \$7.50; stock feeding steers, range, \$3.50 to \$8.00; bulk, \$5.50 to \$7.00. Hogs—Range, \$6.00 to \$7.00; bulk, \$6.90 to \$7.00. Sheep—Lambs, range, \$10.25 to \$15.75; ewes, range, \$2.50 to \$9.25; wethers, range, \$7.00 to \$11; yearlings, range, \$10.75 to \$13.75; bucks, range, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports outbreak foot and mouth disease last Monday, do not anticipate trade will be held up very long, quotations not available. Birkenhead sold 1,313 Canadians, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2, in sink. London—Canadian dressed sides varied quality, 15 1/2 to 18c, moderate supply, trade slow.



A Maltese Apple-tree in Blossom

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending April 25, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,401; hogs, 5,606; sheep, 66.

Last week: Cattle, 4,412; hogs, 5,092; sheep, 30.

With moderate cattle receipts during the past week and a fairly active Eastern trade, this market has held steady to a shade stronger. From present indications it would look as though we might expect even better prices as the season advances, providing deliveries do not become too heavy. Strictly choice killing and export steers are bringing from 6 1/2 to 7c, with a few outstanding steers as high as 7 1/2c, medium to good qualities around 6c to 6 1/2c. Prime cows 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c. Prime butcher heifers 5 1/2 to 6c, with a few fancy ones a shade higher. Choice dehorned short-keep feeders continue in good demand at prices ranging from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c, medium qualities at from 4c to 4 1/2c. Common steers, also common breeding heifers are in poor demand. Good breedy stock heifers are bringing from 3c to 3 1/2c.

As the season for dehorning will very soon be over we cannot too strongly urge customers to immediately dehorn every head of commercial cattle they expect to put on the market during the coming season as it will mean added value when they come to market.

The hog market at time of writing appears to have developed a slightly weaker undertone, thick-smooths selling at 7c, with a few odd loads of extra quality hogs a shade higher with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming, choice lambs bringing as high as 13c, medium qualities 9c to 10c. Best sheep from 6c to 8c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	6.25 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.75 to 6.25
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 5.75
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.50 to 4.00
Common stockers	2.50 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.25
Cutter cows	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows	2.25 to 2.75
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	9.00 to 10.00
Common calves	3.00 to 4.00
Choice heavy calves	4.50 to 5.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

## WHEAT PRICES

April 21 to 26 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
April 21	99 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2	88	81 1/2	76 1/2
22	99 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	76 1/2
23	98 1/2	95 1/2	91	86	81	76
24	98 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	75 1/2
25	99 1/2	96 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2
26	99 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2
Week						
Ago	99 1/2	96 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	81 1/2	77
Year						
Ago	120 1/2	118 1/2	115 1/2	111 1/2	106 1/2	100 1/2

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Market remains weak with receipts light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 21c, firsts 19c, seconds 16c. Jobbing, extras 24c, firsts 22c, seconds 19c. Retailing, extras 25c to 30c, firsts 25c to 28c, seconds 23c to 25c. Poultry: Live chickens 10c to 13c, fowl 7c to 13c, cocks 7c, ducks 9c, geese 9c, turkeys 12c. Dressed chickens 15c to 18c, fowl 12c to 18c, cocks 12c, ducks 14c, geese 14c, turkeys 17c.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Eggs moving freely. Three cars from Regina and two cars from Moose Jaw shipped East during the past week. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 15c. The North Battleford section reports a heavy supply of eggs. Poultry—Receipts of live fowl are fair, selling at 10c per pound.

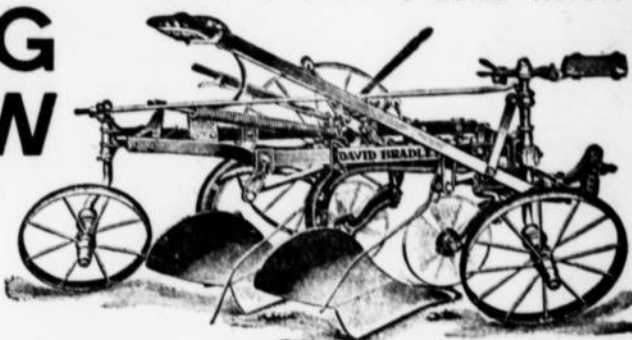
**CALGARY**—Eggs: This market remains unchanged. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 18c, firsts 17c, seconds 13c. Poultry: Live chickens 8c to 13c, fowl 8c to 12c.

# DOWN GO PRICES

Recent tariff reductions and revision of sales tax make these low prices possible. Telegraph your order C.O.D. if in a hurry. Immediate shipment day order is received.

FAMOUS DAVID BRADLEY HIGH LIFT No. 6 BEAM HITCH

## GANG PLOW



There is no better Plow made than the Bradley. Heavy beams, quick detachable shares, adjustable bottoms, high foot lift, 15-in. coulters, special bottoms developed for the West. Good weight, see below.

**123A82**—12-in. general purpose right hand Gang Plow, with quick detachable shares. Weight 825 lbs. Price .....

**123A94**—14-in. general purpose right hand Gang Plow, with quick detachable shares. Weight 840 lbs. Price .....

**96<sup>25</sup> 98<sup>75</sup>**  
**CREAM SEPARATORS**

**123A14**—Economy King Cream Separator, 375 lb. capacity, reduced to **46.25**

**123A18**—Economy King Cream Separator, 800 lb. capacity, reduced to **59.25**

**123A16**—Economy King Cream Separator, 600 lb. capacity, reduced to **54.50**

**123A11**—Economy King Berch Separator, 200 lb. capacity, reduced to **31.00**

## GRAIN CLEANERS

No. 1 **30.00** No. 2 **36.00** No. 3 **42.50**

## HARROW CART

**123A818**—Bradley 42-in. Wheel Harrow Cart. Reduced to **15.70**

**123A73**—MACLEOD HICKORY general purpose Farm Wagon Gear **84.25**

## DIAMOND STEEL HARROWS

**123A3**—3 section Diamond Steel Harrow with drawbar. Reduced to **14.75**

**123A5**—5 section Diamond Steel Harrow with pulley drawbar. Reduced to **25.50**

**123A4**—4 section Diamond Steel Harrow with drawbar. Reduced to **19.45**

**123A6**—6 section Diamond Steel Harrow with pulley drawbar. Reduced to **29.95**

ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADVERTISE-MENT

**MACLEOD'S LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG  
COR. MACDONALD & MAY ST. THREE BLOCKS EAST OF C.P.D. STATION

QUICK SHIP-MENT SAME DAY ORDER RECEIVED

# Ship Your Grain

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# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,  
Winnipeg

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Calgary

Get the fullest possible protection. Thousands of Farmers find safety and satisfaction in selling their grain through this Farmers' Company.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: Receipts are considerably less than the corresponding date last year. Dealers are quoting country

shippers, delivered, extras 18c, firsts 16c, seconds 13c. Jobbing extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 21c. Poultry: Unchanged.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur  
April 21 to April 26, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
April 21	72 1/2	38	35	35	34	32 1/2	62 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	209 1/2	204 1/2	188 1/2	64 1/2
22	72 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	62 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	210	205 1/2	188 1/2	64 1/2
23	72 1/2	37 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	61 1/2	56 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	209 1/2	205 1/2	188 1/2	63 1/2
24	71 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	61 1/2	56 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	210	205 1/2	187 1/2	63 1/2
25	72 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	210 1/2	205 1/2	188 1/2	64 1/2
26	72 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	210 1/2	205 1/2	188 1/2	63 1/2
Week														
Ago	73	38 1/2	36	35 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	64 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	211 1/2	206 1/2	190 1/2	64 1/2
Year														
Ago	94 1/2	51 1/2	48	48	46 1/2	45 1/2	58 1/2	54	51 1/2	51 1/2	260	264 1/2	244	85



## POULTRY

## Wyandottes

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS.** from government selected stock, and stock from John Martin's best Dorcas matings, records 200 to 267, \$3.00 and \$4.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 14-6

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS.** from hens raised from Martin's record pens, headed by Snowdrift and White Wonder, mated to Martin's high-producing cockerels, \$1.50, 15; \$3.75, 60; \$7.00, 120. Victor Fells, Glavin, Sask. 13-8

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, rose comb, bred to lay University strain, careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60, \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 13-10**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—CONSISTENT WINNERS.** International laying contests, \$3.00 and \$2.00 setting. Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 13-6

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS** from prize-winning winter layers, ten cents each or \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Herbert Daniels, Box 88, Tisdale, Sask. 14-6

**HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL—Dorcas White Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15; incubators, 10c. an egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 14-6**

**EGGS—PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES.** Imported direct and headed by birds direct from Martin's, \$2.00, 15. R. H. Nicholson, Kylemore, Sask. 14-6

**HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, Rose Comb, bred to lay, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 for 60. Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Perdue, Sask. 16-4**

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** from good laying strain, \$6.00, 100. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 14-5

**MARTIN'S ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES,** \$1.00 setting; incubators, \$5.50, 100. Sullivan, Inverfall, Alta. 14-6

**HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES,** heavy winter layers, Martin strain, \$1.25, 15; \$8.00, 100. Carl Hansen, Yorkton, Sask. 14-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** \$2.50, 15; \$12, 100, government inspected flock. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 14-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM HEAVY winter layers, males from Manitoba's best strains, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldridge, Alta. 14-5**

**HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES,** bred from egg-laying contest winners, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM GOVERNMENT culled flock, \$2.00 for 15. M. H. Ray, Bellevue, Man. 15-5**

**HATCHING EGGS, HEAVY LAYING STRAIN** pure-bred White Wyandottes, \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 30. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 15-5

**SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED Silver-Laced Wyandottes, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 18-3**

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. W. Rose, Bowman River, Man. 18-2

**SILVER PENCILLED WYANDOTTES, WINNERS, 1924 Brandon Fair, \$3.00 setting of 15. Dan Nash, Deloraine, Man. 16-3**

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM** Martin's best matings, real winter layers, eggs, 30, \$1.75, 60, \$3.00. K. Stenger, Lussland, Sask. 16-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** from Martin's best laying pens, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 120. A. H. Birch, Burnie, Man. 16-6

**REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** flock, \$2.00, special pens, \$3.00, 15. Large, winter layers. Mrs. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 16-3

**FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES,** one pen, government culled, laying stock. M. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 17-2

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, from culled laying strain. John Weiland, Belle Plaine, Sask. 17-3

**GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** \$6.00, 100. Daisy Merritt, Midsale, Sask. 17-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15,** \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. C. Minshall, Pierson, Man. 16-6

## Plymouth Rocks

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS** from Experimental Farm birds. May, June, July, \$20, \$18, \$16 per 100. One hundred per cent live; delivery prepaid; quantity limited. To make room for chicks 100 pullets, guaranteed heavy layers. 15—\$20; 100—\$125.—JACK FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—ONE LIGHT PEN** and one dark pen, mated to imported males, \$2.00 per 15; one special dark pen, large, nicely barred; females weighing up to 84 pounds, mated to imported prize-winning males, \$5.00 per 15. J. F. Cooper, Tuganek, Sask. 17-4

**McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS**—13th season. Largest prize winners Provincial egg-laying contest, Brandon, 1923. Pen record, 2,044 eggs; hen, 267. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 for 45. Clears replaced. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 17-3

**TRAQUAIR'S BARRED ROCKS WIN EVERY-**where shown—Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Yorkton, including special best male and female and first laying class, Saskatoon. Light and dark matings. Eggs, \$5.00 and \$3.00 per 15. W. E. Traquair, Dulse, Sask. 17-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY AND** exhibition crossed, government inspected and approved. Finely barred, healthy, range birds. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 120 eggs, \$8.00. Bargain. Jas. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 17-3

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, ON 15 EN-**tries, exhibition and laying classes, Regina, we won 15 prizes and all specialties. Cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$3.00, \$5.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 17-3

**HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED** Rocks, University's best laying strains only, breeding pens selected and mated by government expert, \$2.00 15; \$4.50 45, prepaid. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 18-4

**STOP! BUY GENUINE "BUSY B" BARRED** Rock eggs. Fifteen, \$1.50; thirty, \$2.50; sixty, \$4.50; ninety, \$6.50. Twenty-fourth year with this breed exclusively. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treeshank, Man. 13-10

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, HIGH-CLASS** matings, for years government approved, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30 eggs, \$3.50. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 16-6

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, 282-EGG** strain, mated to roosters of trap-nested hens, with records from 256, 274, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dumbard, Della, Alta. 14-7

**HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCKS, GOV-**ernment approved flock, selected strains mated by expert for winter egg production, \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 14-5

**YOU WANT TO BUY EGGS FROM HENS THAT** lay all winter. Barred Rocks, approved flock, \$1.50 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 17-2

**MEALPINE'S BUSY BARRED ROCKS—HATCH-**ing eggs from pedigree 200 to 300-egg birds, 15 for \$2.25. Cullens, level eggs, 15 for \$2.50. Wm. S. McAlpine, Creston, B.C. 18-3

## POULTRY

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** hatching eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. Arthur Ensenauer, Box 277, Lloydminster, Sask. 13-7

**CHOICE LARGE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, \$3.00 each, three for \$8.00. George Webster, Elbow, Sask. 10-9

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, 200-EGG LAYING** strain, \$1.25 per 13. M. Benson, Broderick, Sask. 16-2

**WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED FOR LAYING** eggs, \$1.50 per 15; 100 or more, 7c. each. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 16-3

**PURE FOR 20 YEARS, BARRED ROCKS,** 15 eggs, \$1.25; 45, \$3.00; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. McMeekin, Griswold, Man. 15-4

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GUILD** strain best winter layers, \$1.00, 15; \$5.00, 100. Mrs. S. Forrest, Manitou, Man. 15-5

**GOVERNMENT INSPECTED BARRED ROCKS,** eggs, sire from Agricultural College, 15, \$1.50. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 17-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS COLLEGE STRAIN,** \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Palmer, Peterborough, Man. 14-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00** per setting, \$8.00 per 100. C. Logan, Kenaston, Sask. 16-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING** eggs, from heavy winter layers, \$1.75 for 15; \$3.00 for 30. J. Knatt, Plapout, Sask. 16-3

**LOW-PRICED HIGH QUALITY BARRED ROCK** eggs, approved flock, \$1.00 setting; \$6.00, 100. D. McGregor, Carman, Man. 18-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 SETTING; \$8.00,** 100. Baby chicks, 20c, trap-nested stock. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 18-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS, \$1.25 PER SET-**ting, 15. John Sabiston, Elfros, Sask. 16-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15. WM.** Jaffray, Kirkella, Man. 16-3

## ANCONAS

**ANCONAS, SINGLE COMB, EGGS FOR HATCH-**ing, \$2.50 for 15. Money with order. A. S. Halliburton, Palmer, Sask. 16-4

**PURE-BRED, C. ANCONA EGGS, 15 FOR \$3.00.** Mrs. A. J. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 17-3

## BABY CHICKS

**PALMER'S HIGH RECORD WINTER-LAYING** pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for May and June delivery at \$13.50 per 100, or 500 for \$65, are unsurpassable for value. Should be ordered now. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 18-5

**BABY CHICKS, MAY AND JUNE, SPECIAL** Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks, \$20 per 100. 95 per cent. alive at your station. R. T. McKee, Shaunavon, Sask. 17-2

**BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING** strain. Express paid. Catalog free. February special. Alex. Taylor's Baby Chick Hatchery, Winnipeg, Man. 7-4

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES PURE-BRED** best egg-laying strains. February discount. Free catalog. Winnipeg's "lower chick plant." E. S. Miller, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 7-4

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES, PURE-BRED,** best egg-laying strains. Express paid. Reliable Bird Company, 292 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. 17-4

**HATCHING EGGS, 12.00 FIFTEEN: BABY** chicks, \$4.00 twelve. White Wyandotte, Barred Rocks, R. C. Rhode Island Red, Buff Orpingtons. Utility Poultry Farm, Edberg, Alta. 14-5

**BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, EGG LAYING** strains. Price list application. Immediate service. Arcona Poultry Yards, 262 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg. 15-5

**BABY CHICKS AND CUSTOM HATCHING.** Leghorn chicks, 20c each. Rocks, 25c each. Write for particulars. Deloraine Hatchery, Deloraine, Man. M. Breault, Proprietor. 15-6

**COLUMBIA POULTRY RANCH, STEVESTON,** B.C. for best chicks. Old firms surest. Heavy Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks. 16-4

**BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn, large type, heavy laying strain, \$10 per 50. Mrs. R. Faul, McLean, Sask. 17-2

**BABY CHICK HEADQUARTERS, NAIRN** Poultry Farm, Box 606, Winnipeg. 17-4

**BABY CHICKS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORP-**ingtons, 20c each. John Foster, Minnola, Man. 16-5

## SEEDS—Various

**SELLING—OUR SUPER YIELDING BROWN-**head, Whitehead wheats. See advertisement April 17, 23. Red River potatoes, proven quality, yield, \$1.65 bushel. Clean Premont flax, \$2.95 quantities. Progress oats, exceptional yielders, 75c. quantities. Bronchets, Box 786, Moose Jaw, Sask. 17-2

**SELLING—BUCKWHEAT, \$1.00. W. BELL,** Woodmore, Man. 17-2

## SEEDS

## Registered Seed Grain

**SEED GRAIN—SEED OATS, TEST No. 53, 1037;** seed flax, test No. 53, 1070. seed wheat, test No. 53, 1155. Write for samples and prices. Hay—We are in the market for good hay. Carnefac Ltd., 174 King Street, Winnipeg, Man. 15-5

**REGISTERED BANNER OATS, FIRST GEN-**eration, 80c., sealed and sacked. Do not miss this opportunity. Wire your orders. W. Nesbitt, Superb, Sask. 16-5

## Wheat

**KOTA WHEAT—CAN BE LAST WHEAT** seeded in spring and still outfields all other wheat. Withstand drought more than other wheat and is absolutely rust-resistant. Freight from Minot is very little. Large stocks plump clean seed. Prompt shipment, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks, holding 2 1/2 bushels, 20c extra. Order now. Valter-Christensen, Minot, N. Dakota. 16-5

## Flax

**FLAX, WILT RESISTANT, GOVERNMENT** test, 98%, four days, grade 1, \$2.50 bushel, re-cleaned, bags extra. Edward Sonstede, Duval, Sask. 18-3

**SELLING—FLAX SEED (PREMOST) 53-3253,** \$2.50, bags included. S. H. Kerr, Franklin, Man. 18-3

**CHOICE FLAX SEED, OFF BREAKING, \$2.40** bushel, bags included. Calvin Robinson, Wimbome, Alta. 18-2

**SELLING—SEED FLAX, RECLEANED AND** free from weeds, \$2.50, bags extra. Wm. Metcalfe, Mantario, Sask. 17-3

**FOR SALE—PURE PREMOST FLAX, GOOD** seed, no frost, \$2.60 per bushel, bags included. Sample 10c. J. Jeffery, Marshall, Sask. 17-2

**SELLING—PURE PREMOST FLAX, RE-**cleaned, \$3.00 bushel, bags 10c. E. K. Duncan, Broderick, Sask. 14-6

**SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, \$2.50** per bushel, bags included. Emil Hanson, Big Valley, Alta. 18-5

**SELLING—PREMOST FLAX SEED, No. 1,** free of noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged \$2.70 per bushel. Wm. Tuomi, Tichfield, Sask. 15-4

**No. 53-2537 FLAX SEED, RECLEANED, GOV-**ernment germination test 90%. Sample and price on request. J. A. Gervais, Elle, Man. 15-4

## Corn

**SEED CORN—HOME-GROWN, GOVERNMENT** tested, N. D. White Flint, grade No. 1. First prize Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon, \$2.00 bushel, in two-bushel lots; over six bushels, \$2.75 bushel, sacks included. L. Cashmore, Maple Creek, Sask. 18-5

## Spelt

**SPELT, MACHINE RUN, \$1.25 PER 100, BAG-**ged. E. Stevenson, Sinclair, Man. 18-2

**SPELT, \$1.50 PER 100, CLEANED, SACKED,** N. K. Bakken, Throne, Alta. 17-6

## Peas

**POTLATCH GARDEN PEAS, TWO POUNDS** 60c., postpaid. Percy Wright, Wilkie, Sask. 17-2

## Barley

**WHITE HULLESS BARLEY—GREATEST HOG-**feed and weed-fighter. Sown until June 10. Choice seed, sacked, 75c. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 18-5

**SELLING—MANCHURIAN BARLEY, FREE** from noxious weeds, cleaned, sacked, true type matings, 80c. bushel. Leewardview Ranch, Acadia, Alta. 17-3

**THORPE BARLEY, CLEANED, GOVERNMENT** test 95%, 60c. bushel, sacks extra. Chambers Bros., Madison, Sask. 16-3

**HANNCHEN BARLEY, THIRD GENERATION,** cleaned, sacked, one dollar bushel. D. G. Peak, Loversna, Sask. 16-5

**HANNCHEN BARLEY, FIRST GENERATION,** cleaned, sacked, \$1.00 bushel. Turner, Duval, Sask. 18-3

## Oats

**FOR SALE—A CAR BANNER OATS, GROWN** from first generation registered seed, free from noxious weeds and will oats, grown on breaking, ready for immediate shipping, 40 cents per bushel. S. R. Ayris, Lloydminster, Sask. 18-3

**BANNER OATS, TEST 100%, FREE FROM** noxious weeds, 60c., sacked. Percy Hatch, Perdue, Sask. 18-3

**AMERICAN BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN ON** breaking, 60c. bushel sacked. Box 54, Strathclair, Man. 16-3

**SELLING—CAR OF GOOD FEED OATS, MAKE** good seed, 34c. bushel, f.o.b. Compeer. J. W. Herman, Loversna, Sask. 16-3

## SEEDS

## Grass Seed

**CLOVERLEA SEED AND STOCK FARM, 8328-**111th Street, Edmonton, offers the genuine Alta-sweet red clover seed, Alberta University strain, tested successfully seven years, recommended seeding in rows 15 inches apart, five pound acre, \$1.00 pound. 14-6

**SELLING—MILLET, ALL GOVERNMENT** tested and graded. Early Fortune, No. 1, 4c. No. 2, 3c. Common, No. 1, 4c. Siberian, No. 1, 5 1/2c. No. 2, 4c. Hog No. 1, 3 1/2c. White Blossom sweet clover No. 2, 13c. J. H. Elliott, Carnduff, Sask. 15-3

**LAST CALL FOR MANITOBA-GROWN ALTA-**sweet, the new red clover, only 100 pounds left, four pounds sows acre, \$1.00 pound. Special price on orders over 20 pounds. D. J. Paterson, Berrin, Man. 15-3

**SELLING—MILLET, EARLY FORTUNE, No. 1,** 4c.; No. 2, 3c. Siberian, No. 2, 4c. All government graded and tested. Kenneth Elliott, Carnduff, Sask. 15-3

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT** grade No. 1 germination 98%, cleaned and bagged, 8 1/2 cents per pound. Quality guaranteed. Sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 15-3

**SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED,** cleaned and sacked, germination test 96%, free from noxious weeds, \$1.00 hundred. Robert Grosvenor, Tilney, Sask. 17-3

**WANTED—650 POUNDS WHITE BLOSSOM** sweet clover seed, cleaned, bulled and scarified. Will pay ten cents per pound. Alf. Neel, Palmer, Sask. 15-3

**A LIMITED QUANTITY OF SELECT WHITE** Sweet Clover, free from noxious weeds, cleaned, bulled, scarified, re-cleaned, bags free, 15c. per pound. E. B. Clark, Sinitulata, Sask. 15-6

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED AT 11 CENTS** per pound, grown from McKenzie's seed, cleaned, scarified. Wm. Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 17-2

**BROME GRASS, CLEANED AND SACKED,** 10c. cents pound. Wm. Hansteen, Craikville, Alta. 17-2

**BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, AND** sacks provided, 10c. pound. Fred Spott, Minot, Man. 17-3

**SETTING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, 4c.;** Siberian, 4c. All government tested. W. J. McCowan, Carnduff, Sask. 17-4

**RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE** No. 1, six cents pound, sacks included, at Zealanla, Sask. W. N. Deans. 16-4

**SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, \$4.00 100,** sacks included. Sample on request. J. A. Bouey, Viewfield, Sask. 15-6

**RYE GRASS—HEAVY RECLEANED SEED,** high germination. Price to clear, 6c. per sack, sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 11-11

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND** sacked, seven cents per pound. Bowman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 16-3

**MILLET—EARLY FORTUNE, GOOD CLEAN** seed, \$2.95 per 100 pounds, bags included. Staple Bros., Oxbow, Sask. 15-5

**BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE** No. 1, cleaned and sacked, ten cents per pound. Wm. L. McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask. 15-5

**SELLING—HOG MILLET, No. 1 GRADE, \$3.50,** Early Fortune, No. 1, \$4.00 per 100. C. McLaughlin, Carnduff, Sask. 15-5

**SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED AND** sacked, four cents per pound. Ludlow and Sons, Assiniboia, Sask. 15-4

**BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, 10c.** per pound. R. Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 12-4

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** 10c. cents pound, bags included. Sam Myrick, Humboldt, Sask. 16-3

**TIMOTHY SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADED,** 10c. per pound, sacked. A. G. yton, Manitou, Man. 16-3

## POTATOES

**IRISH COBBLERS—OWN STRAIN, WHEN** tested at Ottawa heat all varieties in yield, \$1.10 bushel, sacked. Turner, Duval, Sask. 18-3

**GOLD NUGGET CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES** (Imported Irish Cobblers), \$1.20 bushel, sacked. Foreman Bros., Mazoned, Sask. 15-5

**SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBLERS, GOOD** yielders, one dollar bushel, sacked. W. B. Ross, Dauphin, Man. 14-3

**SELLING—CARMAN No. 1 CERTIFIED SEED** potatoes, \$1.25 bushel, sacks included. Alex. Clark and Sons, Stonewall, Man. 17-4

**WFF MACGREGOR POTATOES, \$1.00 BUSHEL,** bags extra; Grimm's alfalfa seed, 75c. and \$1.00 pound. Randolph Bell, Denzil, Sask. 17-4

**REGISTERED EARLY FAVORITE POTATOES,** 90c. bushel. J. J. Campbell, Evesham, Sask. 16-3

**EARLY OHIO POTATOES, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL,** W. Wolfe Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 16-3



## SEEDS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, PROGRES-**  
sive, good plants, postpaid, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs.  
Livingstone, Truro, Sask. 16-3

**SEABEAM RASPBERRY CANES, \$3.00 PER**  
100. Stands winter without protection. Thos.  
Jones, Invermay, Sask. 16-3

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\$5.00 per 100. A. Gayton, Manitow, Man. 16-3

**RASPBERRIES, \$3.00 HUNDRED, H. N.**  
Chute, Tate, Sask. 15-4

## FARM LANDS

**FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE**  
lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway  
offers exceptional opportunities to prospective  
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mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are  
ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small  
portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming  
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Schools in these districts are established by the  
Department of Education whenever there is a  
minimum of ten children of school age. Trans-  
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with 16 years to pay. Full information on applica-  
tion to R. J. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway,  
Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. 10-13

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free use of the land for one year, and privilege of  
paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile  
prairies of park lands of Western Canada can be  
purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per  
cent of the purchase price cash; no further pay-  
ment until the end of the second year; balance  
payable in 34 years, with interest at 6%. No  
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seven per cent of the total cost of the farm. Write  
for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway  
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**CARROT RIVER VALLEY—SECTION FARM,**  
six miles north Tisdale on Canadian National, also  
adjoining new survey of Canadian Pacific. Soil  
deep, rich, black garden loam, clay subsoil, high  
warm land, level, perfectly drained by creek; 300  
acres cultivated, plowed ready for spring work.  
Practically all new land. Section fenced with  
tamarac posts. Splendid house. Crop raised  
during last three years 20,603 bushels wheat,  
4,780 oats, 976 flax (from 50 acres), 650 barley.  
For further information, apply The Union Trust  
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**12-ACRE FARM, ONLY \$2,300, HORSES,**  
12 cows, tools, machinery, crops to settle quickly;  
immediate income; near school, store, other advan-  
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spring-watered pasture, woodland; five-room  
cottage, basement barn, poultry house. Owner  
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free. Strout Farm Agency, 626BG Plymouth  
Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**THREE PRODUCTIVE DAIRY FARMS,**  
Theresa, New York, 300, 365, 455 acres; excellent  
houses and buildings; on state road, five minutes  
milk station, town of Theresa one mile; electricity,  
modern buses, railway station, high school, good  
fishing, shooting; 12 lakes nearby; Thousand  
Islands ten miles. Price per acre, including stock  
and standing timber, \$75, \$80, \$85. Mrs. Shipley,  
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**KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT**  
market gardening, near city, served by two main  
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irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots.  
Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for  
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**RELIABLE INFORMATION TO PROSPECTIVE**  
settlers on Vancouver Island can be obtained from  
the Pleasant Valley Agricultural Association.  
Write for free literature. F. Ware, Secretary,  
Wellington, B.C. 16-5

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-**  
ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver,  
together with maps, may be had on application to  
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**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,799 ACRES, 30**  
miles from Winnipeg; all under plow; best of soil;  
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valley, nine miles; improved; 85 cultivated; 60  
ready to break. For quick action, \$2,400; \$1,400  
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Alta. 18-3

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farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black,  
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**\$2,000 FOR IMPROVED QUARTER, NEAR**  
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**THE TOWN OF EMERSON OFFER THE FOL-**  
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engine with electric generator, automatic start and  
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complete, suitable for lighting municipal hall or  
rink. Also one five h.p. Lister gas engine with 110  
volt Stunt generator and rheostat. All in good  
order. Both these engines are in first-class working  
order and have both been discarded on account  
of municipal electric lighting system having been  
installed throughout the town. L. H. Ashby,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Emerson, Man. 17-5

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radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears  
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parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention.  
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John Deere cultivator attachment, for horses or  
tractor. Knowles Bros., Emerson, Man. 17-5

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magnetos, gears, carburetors, generators, all  
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**SELLING OR TRADING—CASE STEAM EN-**  
gine, 22, Nichols-Shepard separator, 32-54, for  
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**FOR SALE—22 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM**  
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tractor. D. A. Brown, Tantallon, Sask. 17-2

**SELLING—12-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, \$200;**  
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other machinery or cattle. McLennan Bros.,  
Russell, Man. 17-3

**WANTED—SEPARATOR, 32-36-IN. CYLINDER**  
with Garden City feeder preferred. Must be in  
good running order. Russell and Lamb, Dunrea,  
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stationary engine and four-bottom power-lift  
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pumps, Economy discs, Manit wagons. Jno.  
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not necessarily working order. Gibson, Holden,  
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engine gang, six stubble, eight sod bottoms. Snap,  
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**SELLING—10-20 MOGUL AND PLOWS,**  
Plowed 500 acres. What offers? Box 86, Waseca,  
Sask. 18-3

**SELLING—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR, VERY**  
good running order. Cash, \$300. G. D. Radke,  
Granum, Alta. 17-2

**SELLING—LACROSSE TRACTOR GANG, TWO**  
stubble and two breaking bottoms, with eight  
repointed shares, \$65. Elton, Cowley, Alta. 17-2

**SELLING—32-HORSE CASE STEAM ENGINE;**  
15-barrel tank; 40-62 Case separator. Terms,  
write C. Ness, Spy Hill, Sask. 14-6

**JUMBO 14-HORSE POWER ENGINE, WITH**  
\$25 Webster built-in magneto, \$40 cash. E.  
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good as new. Price \$500. A. Pogue, Bagot,  
Man. 17-3

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In good order. Price, \$75. Apply to H. H. Reilly,  
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touring car. E. McKeith, Vegreville, Alta. 17-2

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160-inch wheel. C. Rovang, Camrose, Alta. 18-2

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2,000 two-lb. packages in solid express car.  
We guarantee every package in perfect condition.  
These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg. All packages  
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**ITALIANS, STRONG COLONIES, WITH**  
vigorous laying queens, in painted Langstroth  
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ten-frame dove-tailed Langstroth hives. Ten per  
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Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Vanstone, East  
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Langstroth hives. Good colonies. Guaranteed  
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These blanket-ropes are woven from rabbit  
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## MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

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## MONUMENTS

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Guaranteed Pure Ready-Mixed Paint for all  
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Covers more surface and lasts longer.

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